United Nations A/66/6 (Sect. 13)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 April 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013*

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 13
International Trade Centre

(Programme 10 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013)**

* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/66/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/65/6/Rev.1).

11-29811 (E) 190511

Please recycle

Preliminary estimate to accommodate the programme of activities of the International Trade Centre during the biennium 2012-2013

Table 13.1 **Estimate of expenditure**

(United Nations share at 2010-2011 rates)

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General	$32 790 400[a]
Revised appropriation for 2010-2011	$31 793 300

[a] At 2010-2011 rates.

Table 13.2 **Proposed staffing resources**

Posts	*Number*	*Level*
Regular budget		
Proposed for the biennium 2012-2013	164	1 ASG, 1 D-2, 5 D-1, 20 P-5, 31 P-4, 20 P-3, 15 P-2/1, 71 GS (OL)
Conversions[a]	2	1 P-4, 1 P-2
Approved for the biennium 2010-2011	162	1 ASG, 1 D-2, 5 D-1, 20 P-5, 30 P-4, 20 P-3, 14 P-2/1, 71 GS (OL)

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; OL, Other level.

[a] Conversions of positions funded under general temporary assistance to posts.

13.1 The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint technical cooperation agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO) for business aspects of trade development. Originally created by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1964, ITC has operated since 1968 under the joint auspices of GATT/WTO and the United Nations, the latter acting through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). ITC is the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the trade promotion field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries, as affirmed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV). The Centre is responsible for the implementation of subprogramme 6, Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development, of programme 10, Trade and development, of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

13.2 The General Assembly, in section I of its resolution 59/276, endorsed revised administrative arrangements for ITC as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/405). In conformity with those administrative arrangements, after consultations between the secretariats of the United Nations, WTO and ITC, a proposal in the form of a simplified fascicle, in United Nations format, is submitted in the second quarter of the year preceding the forthcoming financial period to the General Assembly and the WTO General Council, with a request that both bodies take note of the planned level of resources to be requested. The ITC budget is funded equally by the United Nations and WTO. The proposals outlined below are of an interim nature.

13.3 ITC is expressly mandated to provide technical assistance to facilitate the integration of developing countries and economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries, into the multilateral trading system through export promotion and international business development. The Centre's interventions concentrate on three strategic objectives: (a) strengthening the international competitiveness of enterprises; (b) developing the capacity of trade service providers

to support businesses; and (c) supporting policymakers in integrating the business sector into the global economy. The critical importance of trade and private sector development, as well as the central role of ITC in the Aid for Trade initiative and its implementation at the country level, continue to gain recognition in development forums. Consequently, ITC is called upon to deliver higher levels of trade-related technical assistance.

13.4 The programme of work is reviewed annually by the Joint Advisory Group of the International Trade Centre, the main intergovernmental policy forum of the Centre, which is open to members of UNCTAD and WTO. The WTO General Council and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board review the report, including recommendations, of the Joint Advisory Group annually. The Joint Advisory Group also examines the activities of ITC and makes recommendations to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board and the WTO General Council.

13.5 At its forty-fourth annual meeting, in December 2010, the Joint Advisory Group was informed about the positive results of the ITC client survey that had been conducted for the fourth year. Seventy-two per cent of the respondents said that there had been a positive trend in the quality of ITC services over the last three years. The view was expressed that ITC increasingly provides products and services that have an impact. The increased response from the private sector, with the strongest responses from trade support institutions, was noted. Within this context, the Joint Advisory Group agreed that support for export development was even more important in the light of the global economic crisis. Accordingly, in 2012-2013 ITC will continue to further structure its programme delivery responses around two comprehensive and coordinated solutions: (a) export-related capacity-building through integrated country and regionally structured solutions, which typically imply support to and strengthening of the national export infrastructure combined with information on and facilitation of access to export markets; and (b) global public goods for globally accessed solutions, mainly delivered online, to enable an understanding of and increase the transparency of export-related matters and issues in all developing countries, supported by the related capacity-building programmes. Similarly, Joint Advisory Group participants supported the Centre's focus on the millennium development goals in its work and the increasing shift towards larger, multi-year programmes, with an emphasis on the poorest group of countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and sub-Saharan Africa. Member States at the meeting of the Joint Advisory Group in 2010 expressed satisfaction at progress made in embedding results-based management in the organization and encouraged ITC to focus further on outputs and impact through stronger quality control and monitoring to improve project management.

13.6 While ITC has completed a major change management process that has, inter alia, led to a realignment of the organizational structure to meet delivery requirements, the continuing evolution of responses to clients' needs will result in other adjustments to staff deployment that are still under review. These changes are designed to increase overall impact and to mainstream the Centre's best practices and will be documented in the subsequent submission of detailed budget estimates. At its forty-third annual meeting, in December 2009, the Joint Advisory Group endorsed the ITC strategic plan (2010-2013) and the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013. Efforts are under way to improve the quantification of outputs and the definition of indicators of achievement. The Joint Advisory Group will be in a position to review these matters at its forty-fifth session, which is scheduled for June 2011. The proposed level of resources for the biennium 2012-2013 has been formulated on the basis of the strategic framework as approved by the General Assembly. At its forty-fourth annual meeting, the Joint Advisory Group reiterated the need for ITC to receive its regular budget funding from the United Nations in Swiss francs, and that the agreements on the administrative arrangements between WTO and the United Nations on the handling of the ITC budget, which were endorsed by the General Assembly, should be honoured. Support was also given to ITC investment in the enterprise resource planning project and the

implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, which will help to enhance results-based management at ITC.

13.7 The proposed overall requirements for section 13 for the biennium 2012-2013 amount to SwF 76,141,200, (at an exchange rate of SwF 1.085 to 1 United States dollar) comprising:

(a) An amount of SwF 59,526,700, for 164 posts, including the continuation of 162 posts (91 Professional and 71 General Service) and the conversion to established posts of two positions previously funded under general temporary assistance (1 P-4, 1 P-2);

(b) An amount of SwF 909,600 corresponding to the delayed impact of eight Professional posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-2), approved for the biennium 2010-2011 and an amount of SwF 172,200 corresponding to the delayed impact of two posts (1 P-4, 1 P-2) previously funded under general temporary assistance (SwF 773,900, offset by a reduction of SwF 601,700 under non-post requirements (general temporary assistance));

(c) A provision of SwF 16,032,700 for non-post requirements, reflecting a decrease of SwF 601,700 for the two positions funded under general temporary assistance proposed to be converted to established posts;

(d) Projected income in the amount of SwF 500,000 that would be available to ITC for the biennium 2012-2013 from various sources.

13.8 The proposed requirements in Swiss Francs are calculated by ITC using the average of the actual grade level of the posts. Accordingly, the contribution of each organization is estimated at SwF 38,070,600 (net) for the biennium 2012-2013. Table 13.3 shows the United States dollar equivalent of those requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 expressed at the 2012-2013 budget exchange rate of SwF 1.085 to 1 United States dollar.

Table 13.3 Summary of requirements (United Nations share)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*2008-2009 expenditure*	*2010-2011 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*[a]	*2012-2013 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Grants and contributions	31 012.0	31 793.3	997.1	3.14	32 790.4	2 297.7	35 088.1
Total	**31 012.0**	**31 793.3**	**997.1**	**3.14**	**32 790.4**	**2 297.7**	**35 088.1**

[a] Preliminary recosting to reflect the United States dollar requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure the United Nations part in Swiss Francs remains equivalent to its half share of the ITC budget of SwF 76,141,200 net for the biennium (i.e., SwF 38,070,600 net).

13.9 The request for the conversion of the two posts from general temporary assistance funding was originally proposed for the biennium 2010-2011. The request for the conversion of the following positions is resubmitted as the functions are ongoing:

(a) Associate Graphic Designer (P-2). The Communications and Events Unit covers all communications outreach to beneficiary countries. Having a permanent in-house graphic designer has greatly increased the Unit's ability to ensure that the delivery of ITC global goods overcome language and technology literacy issues. Having innovative ways of presenting information means easier and broader access to ITC data and information, leading to increased learning and capacity-building. During the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Joint Advisory Group, member States responded very positively to the increased accessibility to essential ITC information;

(b) Senior Programme Officer (P-4) in the Trade Institutions Strengthening Section. The overall intent is to strengthen the capacities of local trade support institutions to improve their business practices and performance measurement in an efficient and effective manner, as well as their ability to demonstrate results and impact to their clients, stakeholders and Governments. An established post is recommended, as benchmarking is an ongoing commitment for both ITC and the partner trade support institutions. The aim is to establish a wide network of strong trade support institutions identified as ITC multipliers in the field through the concept of "one to one to many". Benchmarking provides a consistent and defined set of characteristics that allows a trade support institution to learn its level of maturity across a range of managerial functions and understand where and how it needs to improve. It is designed to be complete, transparent and inspirational. Trade support institutions will be able to assess and then develop or enhance their managerial skills and operational services for their clients, supported by ITC capacity-building programmes and through learning and sharing of good practices with other trade support institutions via the benchmarking Web platform. ITC has received demonstrated interest from trade support institutions in least developed countries, developing and developed countries for the continuation of the programme. The member States of the Joint Advisory Group expressed appreciation for the capacity-building and benchmarking programme for trade support institutions. In particular there was support for the proposal to create an established post in this area.

13.10 Information on the budgetary implications for ITC in the biennium 2012-2013 of General Assembly resolution 60/283, in which the Assembly decided "to replace the Integrated Management Information System with a next generation enterprise resource planning system or other comparable system" and to approve the adoption by the United Nations of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, are currently under discussion between ITC and the United Nations Secretariat and would be addressed, as appropriate, in the context of the detailed budget of ITC to be submitted subsequently.

13.11 The General Assembly may wish to take note of the planned level of resources. The detailed proposed programme budget of ITC for the biennium 2012-2013 will be submitted to the General Assembly and to the General Council of WTO in the fourth quarter of 2011. It will take into account any further adjustments that may be necessary to reflect the latest exchange rates to ensure consistency with the administrative arrangements for ITC approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/276.

United Nations A/66/6 (Sect. 14)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 April 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013*

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 14
Environment

(Programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013)**

Contents

		Page
Overview		3
A.	Policymaking organs	14
B.	Executive direction and management	15
	1. Office of the Executive Director	15
	2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	20
C.	Programme of work	24
	Subprogramme 1. Climate change	25
	Subprogramme 2. Disasters and conflicts	30
	Subprogramme 3. Ecosystem management	33
	Subprogramme 4. Environmental governance	36
	Subprogramme 5. Harmful substances and hazardous waste	42
	Subprogramme 6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	48

* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/66/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/65/6/Rev.1).

11-29837 (E) 190511

Please recycle

D. Programme support 52

Annexes

I. United Nations Environment Programme: organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2012-2013 55

II. Outputs produced in 2010-2011 not to be carried out in the biennium 2012-2013 56

Overview

Table 14.1 Estimates of expenditure

(United States dollars)

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General	$14,124,400[a]
Revised appropriation for 2010-2011	$14,211,300

[a] At 2010-2011 revised rates.

Table 14.2 Proposed staffing resources

Posts	*Number*	*Level*
Regular budget		
Proposed for the biennium 2012-2013	48	1 USG, 3 D-2, 1 D-1, 8 P-5, 11 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS (OL), 11 LL
Approved for the biennium 2010-2011	48	1 USG, 3 D-2, 1 D-1, 8 P-5, 11 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS (OL), 11 LL

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

14.1 Within the United Nations system, the principal responsibility for the environment is vested with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), by which the Assembly established the Governing Council of UNEP, the Environment secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council, in its decision 19/1, clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S/19-2. The Assembly elaborated further on the role of UNEP in its resolution 53/242.

14.2 The Governing Council, in its decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, reiterated the need for a strengthened UNEP with a stronger science base and, among other things, called for increased capacity-building and technology support to be provided by UNEP to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, improved coordination among multilateral environmental agreements, and enhanced United Nations system-wide coordination and cooperation. The Assembly, most recently in its resolution 64/204, reaffirmed the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of the environment, and underlined the need to further advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building with a view to achieving its objectives in the areas of capacity-building and technology support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in that regard welcomed the decision to mainstream the Bali Strategic Plan as an integral part of the medium-term strategy of UNEP for the period 2010-2013.

14.3 In its decision 24/9, the Governing Council requested the preparation of a medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 with clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities and impact measures and a robust mechanism for review by Governments. Guided by scientific evidence, including findings contained in the Global Environment Outlook, and priorities emerging from global and regional forums, six cross-cutting thematic priorities were identified in formulating the UNEP medium-term strategy for 2010-2013, in order to provide greater results orientation and strategic direction to the

work of UNEP in the future. Following an extensive consultative process with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, at its tenth special session, held in February 2008, adopted decision SS.X/3, in which it welcomed the medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 and authorized the Executive Director to use it in formulating the UNEP biennial programme plan. In its decision 25/13, the Governing Council approved the biennial programme plan for 2010-2011, ensuring consistency with the UNEP medium-term strategy for 2010-2013. The strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 takes into account the overarching medium-term strategy of UNEP for 2010-2013 and provides a continuum of work from the 2010-2011 biennium, therefore maintaining the same six subprogrammes and, to the extent possible, the expected accomplishments for achieving the objectives in the medium-term strategy.

14.4 Lessons learned in implementing the 2010-2011 programme plan will be critical in improving the delivery of the UNEP medium-term strategy. The programme will continue to be implemented during the biennium 2012-2013 through the existing UNEP divisions, which will provide cohesion and mutual support to cross-cutting professional practices, such as those in the areas of science, law, economics and communications. The institutional reforms that UNEP has undertaken will be maintained in the 2012-2013 biennium. These reforms include a matrix approach to implementing the programme of work, in which divisions and regional offices identify and deliver common organization-wide objectives in each of six thematic areas and in line with regional and national priorities. The organization will make use of an accountability framework to ensure clarity in terms of roles, responsibilities and deliverables. A monitoring policy and an evaluation policy will form the basis of the plans to be implemented during the biennium. The concept and the goals of sustainable development will continue to provide an overarching framework that provides strategic coherence across the six thematic priorities. In addition, UNEP will continue to contribute to the ongoing intergovernmental discussion on the concept of a green economy and to strengthen its partnerships with key partners, such as the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, regional development banks, science-based networks and major groups. These institutional strategies and policies and the approaches embodied within them will strengthen results-based management within UNEP and increase management accountability for programme delivery and resource utilization, while at the same time ensuring that relevant sector expertise benefits all subprogrammes.

14.5 The broader international policy environment and the United Nations reform processes are of significant relevance to the work of UNEP. In that regard, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, other outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States provide a clear direction. The Millennium Development Goals and the outcomes of, inter alia, the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to be held in 2011, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in 2012, are expected to be of particular relevance to UNEP activities and to possibly have an impact on its work programme.

14.6 The world faces unprecedented environmental change, which presents both challenges and opportunities. Mounting scientific evidence shows that ecosystems are under unprecedented pressure and that prospects for sustainable development are consequently under serious threat. Through the Global Environment Outlook process, UNEP will continue to conduct comprehensive, integrated and scientifically credible global environmental assessments. If the environmental conditions for prosperity, stability and equity are to be achieved, responses that are timely and proportionate to the scale of the environmental challenges will be required. In creating such responses, Governments, the international community, the private sector, civil society and the

general public all have important roles to play. UNEP will strive to fulfil its role in articulating, facilitating and supporting appropriate responses to these environmental challenges and opportunities, mindful of the roles of other organizations involved in sustainable development and the specific situations of countries.

14.7 During the biennium 2012-2013, UNEP will, within the framework of its medium-term strategy for 2010-2013, continue to focus its efforts on the six cross-cutting thematic priorities, namely, climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, as defined in paragraphs 14.9 to 14.14 below.

14.8 Consistent with its mandate and taking into account its comparative advantage, UNEP will exercise its distinctive role in environmental leadership within the cross-cutting thematic priority areas by catalysing and promoting international cooperation and action; providing early warning and policy advice based on sound science; facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards; supporting the development of international and national policy and law; developing coherent interlinkages among international environmental conventions; and delivering technology support and capacity-building services in line with country priorities. Of paramount importance will be the Programme's work with the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements to help them support countries in implementing the related objectives and commitments. Paragraphs 14.15 to 14.17 below elaborate further on key elements of the strategy employed by UNEP in implementing the programme.

14.9 *Climate change*. Within the framework of the United Nations approach to addressing climate change, UNEP will help to strengthen the ability of countries, specifically the most vulnerable, to build climate resilience and will support countries in the development of low-carbon societies by building partnerships and engaging the private sector to improve energy efficiency. UNEP will conduct scientific assessments, provide policy and legislative advice, and undertake pilot interventions with a focus on three priority areas: (a) an ecosystem-based adaptation approach of building climate resilience through ecosystem-based measures; (b) reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), as well as addressing the role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management and forest stocks by helping countries to factor in the co-benefits of REDD (and other means of terrestrial carbon sequestration) to enhance its overall sustainability and to reduce risks to its sustainability; and (c) achieving clean-technology readiness by supporting the development of country readiness for clean-technology uptake. UNEP will emphasize the synergies between development and climate policies and the co-benefits of climate change actions and their contribution to environmental sustainability.

14.10 *Disasters and conflicts*. UNEP will build national capacities to minimize threats to human well-being posed by the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters and will raise awareness of conflict-related risks in the context of General Assembly resolution 58/209, by adopting an integrated approach spanning three key operational pillars: vulnerabilities and risk reduction; emergency response and recovery; and mainstreaming the environment. Within those pillars, UNEP will emphasize the importance of addressing environmental risks and vulnerabilities as a prerequisite for sustainable development. UNEP will seek to integrate environmental management needs into recovery plans of the relevant United Nations actors.

14.11 *Ecosystem management*. UNEP will facilitate a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management to reverse the decline in ecosystem services and improve ecosystem resilience in the face of such external impacts as habitat degradation, invasive species, climate change, pollution and overexploitation. UNEP will continue to catalyse integrated approaches to the assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, coastal and marine systems. In facilitating a more integrated

approach, UNEP will draw on its knowledge base and on integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems on multiple scales and across sectors, through technical and institutional capacity-building. UNEP will promote adaptive management, participatory decision-making and sustainable financing through payments for or investments in ecosystem services in order to support the drivers of ecosystem change that reverse degradation and increase ecosystem resilience.

14.12 *Environmental governance*. The work of UNEP in this area will be guided in particular by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance. At the global level, the UNEP secretariat will support the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in exercising its central role in international decision-making processes for environmental governance and in setting the global environmental agenda. UNEP will: (a) prioritize its efforts to develop coherence and coordination in the field of environment in the United Nations system, including through the work of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and through the full use of the Environment Management Group; (b) cooperate with multilateral environmental agreements and support collaboration among them to facilitate their effective implementation, and partner with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes in order to enhance the mutual support among the regimes with respect to the environment and related fields; (c) continue to promote international cooperation and action based on sound science, support science-based policymaking and catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives; (d) strengthen support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society as complementary participation in environmental governance at all levels; and (e) support Governments in establishing, implementing and strengthening institutions and law in order to enhance environmental governance for the achievement of sustainable development, in particular by mainstreaming the environment into other sectoral policies and making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform.

14.13 *Harmful substances and hazardous waste*. As a part of wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste, UNEP will: (a) prioritize the establishment of strategic alliances with all stakeholders; (b) promote chemical safety within a coherent life cycle approach and in accordance with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, adopted in Dubai in February 2006; (c) support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes, in respect of which the establishment of a regime on mercury will be a distinct area of UNEP work during the biennium; (d) facilitate the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process and implement its environmental component, and assist countries in increasing their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste; (e) support initiatives related to the management of specific chemicals of global concern, such as mercury, persistent organic pollutants and other substances covered by multilateral environmental agreements; and (f) address emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste and continue to participate in such initiatives as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.

14.14 *Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production*. UNEP will promote reforms in Government policies, changes in private-sector management practices and decisions, and increased consumer awareness as means to reduce the impact of economic growth and development in terms of resource depletion and environmental degradation. The framework of sustainable development is integral to the work carried out under this subprogramme. Activities under the subprogramme will also contribute to informed intergovernmental discussions on the concept of a green economy in the context of sustainable development. UNEP will: (a) strengthen the scientific base for public and private decision-making; (b) advise Governments and the private sector on policies and actions to increase resource efficiency and reduce pollution, including through a life cycle analysis

approach and other relevant approaches; (c) promote the application of environmental management approaches, environmentally sound technologies, integrated waste management and public-private partnerships with a view to creating more sustainable product life cycles and supply chains; (d) increase consumers' awareness of sustainable consumption and production in order to influence their choices of goods and services; (e) prioritize its support for the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption under the Marrakech Process; and (f) work with its network of partners to monitor progress and implement collaborative initiatives in the areas of resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption.

14.15 The strategy to be followed in implementing the programme will be consistent with the mandate and the comparative advantage of UNEP. Scientifically credible environmental monitoring and assessments will continue to provide the foundation upon which UNEP will deliver on the cross-cutting thematic priorities. That approach will promote the role of science in priority-setting and informed decision-making. UNEP will inspire and promote environmental action and innovation among Governments, United Nations partner entities, the private sector and civil society, including scientific communities and marginalized groups. It will facilitate international cooperation and the provision of broad policy guidance in the field of the environment, including through the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum process at the global level and by supporting regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes.

14.16 Furthermore, UNEP will continue to strengthen the role of national environmental authorities in development and economic planning processes and will facilitate the integration of environmental considerations into national sectoral policies, planning processes and development programmes. It will catalyse multi-stakeholder processes to bring Governments, business and civil society together to develop and improve the implementation of legislative and voluntary measures and economic incentives relevant to the environment and corporate practices. UNEP will work to enhance access for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to equitable and sustainable financing for environmental action from both public and private sources, including market-based mechanisms.

14.17 The biennium 2012-2013 will see a continued impetus to deliver on the Bali Strategic Plan, building on the results achieved in the biennium 2010-2011. Capacity-building and technology support will run through the implementation of all cross-cutting thematic priority areas and will thus constitute an integral part of all subprogrammes. The delivery of the Bali Strategic Plan at the national and regional levels will be coordinated through UNEP regional offices, and UNEP will build strategic alliances with partners from within the United Nations family and, increasingly, from civil society and the private sector, to extend its reach at the national and regional levels and to catalyse action. Furthermore, UNEP will strongly promote and facilitate North-South and South-South cooperation as one of the key mechanisms for implementing the Bali Strategic Plan.

14.18 The programme will be implemented through the UNEP institutional structure, consisting of the six existing divisions and a network of six regional offices, by drawing on their areas of specialization, their strategic presence and their capacity to deliver at the regional level. It is likely that elements of this approach, and the UNEP institutional structure, may change as lessons are learned during the implementation of the 2010-2011 programme plan. Such changes will be factored into the discussion of lessons learned, and the strategic framework for 2012-2013 may need to be amended in due course. The Division of Technology, Industry and Economics leads subprogrammes 1, 5 and 6. The Division of Environmental Policy Implementation leads subprogrammes 2 and 3. The Division of Environmental Law and Conventions leads subprogramme 4. The Division of Early Warning and Assessment is responsible for the provision of a sound science base across all subprogrammes and supports the Chief Scientist function. The Division of Regional Cooperation, through the regional offices and associated country offices, is

responsible for identifying regional and national priorities, ensuring that they inform the development and implementation of the programme of work, and providing strategic guidance, coordination and cohesion in terms of the delivery of UNEP work at the regional, subregional and country levels. The Division of Communications and Public Information is responsible for outreach and the production of publications for all subprogrammes.

14.19 UNEP will pursue the enhanced delivery of the programme through a number of processes and partnerships. In the context of United Nations system-wide coordination, UNEP will engage with the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the systematic integration of environmental sustainability into United Nations country programming. UNEP will also work with a full range of stakeholders and partners, including civil society, the private sector and bilateral aid agencies, building on their respective resources, expertise and comparative advantages. It will seek closer cooperation between its substantive programme and the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, to whose secretariat it provides support.

14.20 UNEP will continue to integrate gender equality and equity into all its policies, programmes and projects, with special attention given to the role of women in environmental policymaking, environmental management and early warning and disaster management. The commitment of UNEP to mainstreaming gender equality and equity into its programmes will continue to be extended to its work with agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and its relevant partners.

14.21 As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, UNEP will continue to provide assistance to eligible countries in developing and implementing projects in the six focal areas of the Facility, in accordance with the guidance provided by the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements for which the Facility serves as a funding mechanism. UNEP will focus primarily on the areas of its mandate, and special attention will be given to the needs of African countries, least developed countries and small island developing States. UNEP will continue to provide scientific and technical advice to the Facility on its policies and programmes, and will continue to host the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Facility.

14.22 During the biennium 2010-2011, UNEP introduced a matrix management approach to the implementation of its programme of work and budget for the biennium 2010-2011, which had been developed in response to lessons learned during previous bienniums. As UNEP is a geographically dispersed organization implementing global programmes from Nairobi, Paris and Geneva, nine regional/liaison offices and operations in an additional 50 countries, the delivery of six cross-cutting subprogrammes has challenged the sector experts in its divisions and regional offices to work more closely together and to coordinate their planning, implementation and reporting. The scrutiny that this cooperation and collaboration have engendered has helped to break down the silos, duplication and overlap inherent to subprogramme-specific divisions. It has also strengthened the organization's focus on the desired results of its programme of work and assisted in improving the utilization of scarce resources. While the process has encountered some difficulties, lessons learned during the planning and early implementation phases of the programme of work and budget for the biennium 2010-2011 have strongly influenced the formulation of the programme of work and budget for the biennium 2012-2013. These lessons learned touch on a diverse range of issues, from responsibility and accountability to programme coordination, communication, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and the allocation of funds to subprogrammes.

14.23 In its 2010 audit of governance, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) found that, while the UNEP matrix approach to programme management had generally been welcomed, including by Member States, there was a real need for clarity as regards the "assigning of authority, responsibility and accountability of the various divisions and staff members involved in the

implementation of subprogrammes". The findings also included the observation that reporting lines in the new matrix approach were complex and staff members had yet to learn how to implement a single programme cutting across the six divisions. In order to ensure management accountability for the delivery of its six cross-cutting subprogrammes, UNEP has adopted a new and simplified Programme Accountability Framework. That document clearly describes the responsibilities of divisions — and hence division directors — with respect to the results required under the programmes of work for the bienniums 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 (expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and outputs).

14.24 The matrix approach to programme management adopted by UNEP does not assign to a particular division exclusive responsibility for the delivery of a single subprogramme, as in past practice. Tasks such as coordination, communication, monitoring and reporting, anticipated during the extensive planning process, give rise to the strengthening of corporate planning, monitoring and evaluation functions. Consultation and coordination mechanisms were also established through a Programme Advisory Group and a Project Review Committee. UNEP has also appointed coordinators for each subprogramme, who are responsible for ensuring coherence, coordination, programme performance monitoring and reporting at the subprogramme level, in response to the finding of OIOS, in its 2010 audit, that the matrix approach translated into the implementation of activities across divisions covering different geographical areas and required an effective consultation, coordination and accountability mechanism that needed to be strengthened. The divisions to which the subprogramme coordinators are assigned are deemed "lead divisions", and the respective division directors are tasked with facilitating the work of the subprogramme coordinators by allowing them a measure of substantive objectivity and by dedicating an appropriate share of divisional resources to the facilitation of their work. In addition, new monitoring, evaluation and reporting policies and plans have been developed and implemented.

14.25 The planning and implementation of the programme of work and budget for the biennium 2010-2011 also necessitated significant measures to strengthen results-based management and bring about a shift in focus and emphasis from the delivery of publications, training sessions, field projects and advisory services and the servicing of meetings to gaining an understanding of and testing such products and services in meeting the needs of Governments, agencies and other stakeholders. UNEP has therefore made significant changes in its programme and project review and approval processes in order to strengthen the alignment of projects with the approved programme of work and to improve the complementarities among projects and the quality of planning. As an example, project quality is improving, as is the responsiveness of UNEP to the need to produce measurable results and implement the Bali Strategic Plan, while at the same time, delivering on its catalytic role in the United Nations system. The lessons learned in this regard have informed the preparation of the programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013. The number of outputs in the programme of work has been reduced to highlight how UNEP delivers measurable results in carrying out its programme of work in countries and also catalyses further action on the part of the United Nations system. The Programme's transition to results-based management has required a cultural shift in the organization, from planning the delivery of its products and services to planning that requires an understanding of and the testing of such products and services in meeting the needs of Government agencies and other stakeholders, especially where there may be competing interests. UNEP nevertheless reflects the delivery of its work programme in terms of categories of outputs as established by the United Nations Secretariat, while also delivering measurable results as required by the Governing Council.

14.26 As UNEP moved to implement its cross-cutting subprogrammes using the specialized sector expertise available in its six existing divisions and, by extension, its regional offices, it became apparent that some of the costs within its divisions and regional offices could not easily be assigned, or charged, to a specific subprogramme. Some management and public information

activities are cross-cutting and cannot be dedicated to the work of a single subprogramme. For example, the time that a division or regional director devotes to each subprogramme cannot be easily, or cost-effectively, identified and accounted for under each subprogramme. The current resource management systems of the United Nations do not have a cost-accounting system by which staff charges can be allocated to multiple subprogrammes. UNEP has therefore aggregated its cross-cutting "programme management costs" and assigned them to specific subprogrammes, as appropriate, on a case-by-case basis. This approach enables UNEP to properly respond to Governing Council decision 25/13 and link divisional resources to subprogrammes in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. The formulation and management of resources under the Programme's matrix approach to programme management will continue to evolve in the bienniums 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 as further lessons are learned and financial management capacity and systems are strengthened.

14.27 Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/253 and 57/292, in which the Assembly requested that the United Nations Office at Nairobi be further strengthened, and 64/243, in which the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General continue to bring the financial arrangements of the United Nations Office at Nairobi into line with those of similar United Nations administrative offices, proposals for strengthening the programme budget component of the Office are included in section 29G, Administration, Nairobi, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. The proposals include various changes in posts in the administrative services area to bring them into line with posts involving similar functions at comparable offices, such as the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Office at Vienna. As regards the present section, a new component, "programme support", is proposed for the biennium 2012-2013 for the UNEP Office of Operations.

14.28 The issue of publications as part of the programme of work has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as shown in table 14.3 and as described in the output information provided for each subprogramme. The estimated decrease in the number of publications is a direct response to external and internal shifts, such as the emphasis on greater coherence within the United Nations system and harmonization of aid under a new architecture. Hence, there is a proposal to discontinue certain publications; there is greater use of the Internet to post a number of publications; and a number of publications are of a one-time nature.

Table 14.3 **Summary of publications**

Publications	*2008-2009 actual*	*2010-2011 estimate*	*2012-2013 estimate*
Recurrent	33	6	4
Non-recurrent	88	52	26
Total	**121**	**58**	**30**

14.29 The proposed regular budget resources for the biennium 2012-2013 (see table 14.5) amount to $14,124,400 and reflect a net decrease of $86,900, as follows:

(a) Under policymaking organs, a decrease of $15,600, due to a reduction in requirements for official functions;

(b) Under executive direction and management, a total net decrease of $1,115,300, resulting mainly from:

(i) Redeployment, due to the transfer of posts and non-posts allocated to the Quality Assurance Section to the new component "programme support" in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, upon the establishment of the UNEP Office of Operations under the Office of the Executive Director ($1,253,500);

(ii) A net increase of $138,200, due to the delayed impact of one P-4 post of Scientific Officer, established in the biennium 2010-2011 ($145,800);

(iii) The net effect of reductions in non-post resources under the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation ($7,600);

(c) A decrease of $181,200 under programme of work, as a result of the streamlining of activities leading to reduced non-post requirements;

(d) An increase of $1,225,200 under programme support, due to the redeployment of posts and non-post resources to the Office of Operations under the new component "programme support" in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, upon the establishment of the Office.

14.30 The extrabudgetary resources projected to be utilized by UNEP in the biennium 2012-2013 amount to $461,242,500 and represent 97.3 per cent of the total resources expected to be available for the UNEP programme of work. This represents an aggregate increase of $27,517,300, or 6.3 per cent, over the estimated extrabudgetary resources for the biennium 2010-2011. The projected resource requirements for 2012-2013 are based on: (a) the confidence expressed by Member States in the UNEP programme of work, and hence the expectation of an increase in the contribution to the Environment Fund; (b) the projected increase in trust funds directly supporting the UNEP programme of work; and (c) the increase in earmarked contributions as a result of the expected normal growth in that area of support.

14.31 A total of 545 posts are expected to be funded from extrabudgetary resources in the biennium 2012-2013. That level of extrabudgetary staffing requirements represents an overall decrease of 57 posts (29 Professional and 28 Local level) compared with the biennium 2010-2011. The net effect of the decrease in staffing requirements anticipated for the biennium 2012-2013 will be felt mainly under the Environment Fund, where a reduction of 58 posts (26 Professional and 32 Local level) is anticipated. The reduction of posts results primarily from: (a) the comment of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, included in its report on the proposed biennial programme and support budget for UNEP for the biennium 2010-2011 (UNEP/GC.25/12/Add.1), that the Committee trusted that the Executive Director of UNEP would phase in additional posts on the basis of the receipt of adequate resources, and decision 24/9 of the Governing Council, in which the Council recommended that the Executive Director take a cautious approach to the creation of additional posts under the Environment Fund; and (b) the recommendations of the Committee of Permanent Representatives regarding post reductions in 2010. As a result of the reduced share of the Environment Fund assigned to posts, there is an increase in the share of non-post resources. In order to ensure that the programme of work is delivered in full, greater use must be made of alternative implementation arrangements, including the increased use of partners.

14.32 The extrabudgetary resources projected to be utilized by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation from its general trust fund in the biennium 2012-2013 amount to $114,500 and represent 6.7 per cent of the total resources expected to be made available to the Committee.

14.33 UNEP exercises evaluation and oversight with respect to the programmes and projects of the Environment Fund and related trust funds, as well as projects of the Global Environment Fund

implemented by the Programme. In order to ensure the objective evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the activities of UNEP in relation to its approved programme of work, and in accordance with chapter 6 of the Programme's medium-term strategy for 2010-2013, which calls for an increased emphasis on evaluation, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 provides for the UNEP Evaluation Office to continue to report directly to the Executive Director. The evaluation of all UNEP subprogrammes, expected accomplishments and constituent projects set out in the programme of work for a given biennium is not feasible owing to the large volume of work and high level of resources that would be required. A rolling cycle of evaluations has been established with respect to expected accomplishments and subprogrammes. In this rolling workplan, evaluative feedback regarding programme implementation is provided on a frequent basis. This will be complemented by programme implementation feedback provided through comprehensive monitoring coordinated by the UNEP Office of Operations. UNEP will complete the evaluation of its six subprogrammes and associated expected accomplishments over a four-year cycle (across two bienniums). As the cycle becomes established, all subprogrammes will benefit equally from evaluation findings that help to meet accountability requirements and identify opportunities for operational improvement. Each subprogramme evaluation will assess the achievement of results as well as the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the subprogramme. The subprogramme evaluations will make use of evaluations of expected accomplishments to help assess the overall performance of the subprogramme in terms of results. Project evaluations will be undertaken upon the completion of projects, with the goal of assessing performance and identifying outcomes/results.

14.34 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269, the Evaluation Office in UNEP, falling under executive direction and management, comprises a Chief at the P-5 level, funded from the regular budget, and one Evaluation Officer at the P-4 level, a junior Professional officer at the P-2 level and three administrative support staff in the General Service (Other level) category, funded from extrabudgetary resources. The total staff costs identified for the conduct of evaluation and oversight in UNEP would amount to $1,132,800, of which $377,600 would be financed from the United Nations regular budget and $755,200 from extrabudgetary resources. UNEP has set aside an additional $758,000 for non-post requirements from the Environment Fund and other extrabudgetary sources for evaluation activities, bringing the total to $1,890,800. Furthermore, with respect to each project funded from trust funds and earmarked contributions, evaluation costs form part of the project budget, based on the scope, duration and complexity of the project.

14.35 The estimated distribution of resources by component for the biennium 2012-2013 is shown in table 14.4. The resource requirements by component and source of funds and the post requirements are summarized in tables 14.5 and 14.6, respectively.

Table 14.4 Distribution of resources by component

(Percentage)

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Policymaking organs	0.5	—
B. Executive direction and management		
1. Office of the Executive Director	24.1	3.4
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	11.2	—
Subtotal B	**35.3**	**3.4**

Component	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary
C. Programme of work		
1. Climate change	7.8	18.0
2. Disasters and conflicts	3.3	11.1
3. Ecosystem management	13.9	14.1
4. Environmental governance	24.4	17.6
5. Harmful substances and hazardous waste	3.2	13.2
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	2.9	15.8
Subtotal C	**55.5**	**89.8**
D. Programme support	8.7	6.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 14.5 Resource requirements by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	2008-2009 expenditure	2010-2011 appropriation	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	2012-2013 estimate
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policymaking organs	65.3	87.0	(15.6)	(17.9)	71.4	7.0	78.4
B. Executive direction and management	6 616.7	6 106.3	(1 115.3)	(18.3)	4 991.0	28.8	5 019.8
C. Programme of work	8 342.6	8 018.0	(181.2)	(2.3)	7 836.8	100.4	7 937.2
D. Programme support	—	—	1 225.2	—	1 225.2	(8.3)	1 216.9
Subtotal	**15 024.6**	**14 211.3**	**(86.9)**	**(0.6)**	**14 124.4**	**127.9**	**14 252.3**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2008-2009 expenditure	2010-2011 estimate	2012-2013 estimate
A. Policy organs	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	15 075.2	13 626.5	15 732.9
C. Programme of work	353 800.1	391 297.4	414 309.9
D. Programme support	25 716.0	28 925.8	31 314.4
Subtotal	**394 591.3**	**433 849.7**	**461 357.0**
Total (1) and (2)	**409 615.9**	**448 061.0**	**475 609.3**

Table 14.6 **Post requirements**

Category	*Established regular budget posts*		*Temporary posts*				*Total*	
			Regular budget		*Extrabudgetary*			
	2010-2011	*2012-2013*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Professional and higher								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
D-2	3	3	—	—	5	5	8	8
D-1	1	1	—	—	33	34	34	35
P-5	8	8	—	—	62	62	70	70
P-4/3	16	16	—	—	191	170	207	186
P-2/1	2	2	—	—	33	24	35	26
Subtotal	**31**	**31**	**—**	**—**	**325**	**296**	**356**	**327**
General Service								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other level	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Subtotal	**6**	**6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**6**
Other								
Local level	11	11	—	—	277	249	288	260
Subtotal	**11**	**11**	**—**	**—**	**277**	**249**	**288**	**260**
Total	**48**	**48**	**—**	**—**	**602**	**545**	**650**	**593**

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General.

A. Policymaking organs

United Nations Environment Programme

Resource requirements (before recosting): $71,400

14.36 The Governing Council is the policymaking organ of UNEP. It has one principal subsidiary organ, the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP. The Governing Council consists of 58 Member States. By its resolution 53/242, the General Assembly instituted an annual ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council constituting the forum in the years that it meets in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council in which participants review important and emerging policy issues in the field of the environment. The twelfth special session and the twenty-seventh regular session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum will be held in 2012 (the venue and the date have yet to be decided) and in Nairobi in 2013 (the date has yet to be decided), respectively.

14.37 The Governing Council decided, in its decisions 19/32 and 21/20, that the Committee of Permanent Representatives would hold four regular meetings a year and that its proceedings would be conducted in all official languages of the United Nations.

Table 14.7 **Resource requirements**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2010-2011	2012-2013 (before recosting)	Posts 2010-2011	2012-2013
Regular budget				
Non-post	87.0	71.4	—	—
Subtotal	**87.0**	**71.4**	—	—
Total	**87.0**	**71.4**	—	—

14.38 The estimated amount of $71,400 would cover overtime and hospitality requirements for meetings of the Governing Council and its subsidiary organs. The decrease of $15,600 is due to the rationalization of expenditures relating to official functions.

B. Executive direction and management

14.39 Executive direction and management is composed of the Office of the Executive Director and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

1. Office of the Executive Director

Resource requirements (before recosting): $3,410,100

14.40 The Executive Director of UNEP has overall responsibility within the United Nations system for providing leadership on environmental policy, assessing the causes and effects of environmental change, identifying emerging issues and catalysing responsive international action. The Executive Director is also responsible for the coordination of environmental activities within the United Nations system and the provision of support to the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.

14.41 In carrying out his or her functions, the Executive Director, with the support of the Deputy Executive Director, provides vision and direction for the work of UNEP in accordance with its legislative mandates and has overall responsibility with regard to the management of UNEP resources. The Executive Director, assisted by the Deputy Executive Director, supervises all divisions and, at the same time, plays an active role in developing and facilitating consultations with Governments, including through permanent missions accredited to UNEP in Nairobi, and ensures that UNEP fulfils its responsibility as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility. The Deputy Executive Director acts on behalf of the Executive Director in the performance of all of his or her functions, as necessary.

14.42 Executive direction and management includes the Executive Office of the Executive Director, the secretariat for Governing Bodies, the independent Evaluation Office and the Office for Policy and Inter-Agency Affairs. The Executive Office provides executive and support services to the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director, as well as to the senior management of UNEP, including through the guidance and policy clearance of all programmatic and administrative matters.

14.43 The secretariat for Governing Bodies provides secretariat support to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and its subsidiary bodies, such as the Committee of Permanent Representatives; serves as the main interface for external relations with representatives of UNEP

governing bodies; and provides substantive, technical and procedural support to and facilitates the deliberations of Governments and other external partners in sessions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies.

14.44 The independent Evaluation Office reports directly to the Executive Director and is included under executive direction and management in recognition of its substantive objectivity and the importance attached to its work. The Office evaluates the extent to which the implementation by UNEP of its programme of work has achieved the planned results. It coordinates UNEP activities related to the Joint Inspection Unit. On the basis of the evaluation findings, the Evaluation Office provides policy advice for improved programme planning and implementation. The findings are communicated through the Executive Director to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council, in accordance with the UNEP evaluation policy.

14.45 The Office for Policy and Inter-Agency Affairs is a unit recently established to support the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director in providing more effective guidance and policy support within the United Nations system on broader/emerging policy issues related to the UNEP mandate. The Office will also ensure that UNEP adopts a more strategic approach to engaging with the family of United Nations entities and United Nations system-wide processes, such as those implemented through, inter alia, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group.

14.46 The Quality Assurance Section, the Corporate Services Section and the Resource Mobilization Section, previously included under executive direction and management, are now included under programme support, to be managed, integrated and coordinated by the Office of Operations.

Table 14.8 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To provide leadership in global environmental agenda setting, implement legislative mandates of the United Nations Environment Programme and the General Assembly, ensure coherent delivery of the programme of work and manage the staff and financial resources conforming to United Nations policies and procedures

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved relevance and impact of the work of UNEP for Governments	(a) Percentage of Governments that rate the relevance and impact of UNEP work (such as in support for the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan) as satisfactory *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 80 per cent Target 2012-2013: 80 per cent
(b) Improved leadership of UNEP in the effort of the United Nations system to ensure coherent and complementary actions by United Nations agencies on the environmental dimension of sustainable development	(b) Increased number of topics of global environmental concern are the focus of a coordinated approach within the United Nations system, with coherent and complementary actions carried out by United Nations entities

	Performance measures (number of topics of global environmental concern) 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 6
(c) Strengthened use of credible and coherent science in implementing the UNEP programme of work	(c) Increased number of initiatives included in the work of UNEP showing the strengthened use of science in the implementation of its programme of work *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 10
(d) Strengthened accountability of UNEP towards a results-based organization	(d) Increased percentage of audit and investigation recommendations and findings on UNEP performance acted upon *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 70 per cent Target 2012-2013: 80 per cent
(e) Improved efficiency in the servicing of meetings of the governing bodies of UNEP	(e) Reduced percentage of UNEP-organized meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council give rise to negative comments on the meeting agenda, document distribution or other logistical matters *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 15 per cent Target 2012-2013: 12 per cent
(f) Evaluation recommendations on UNEP subprogrammes performance are acted upon	(f) Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations on UNEP performance at the subprogramme level are implemented by the organization

	Performance measures 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 80 per cent Target 2012-2013: 85 per cent
(g) Quality of UNEP programme planning and performance documents is improved	(g) (i) Increased level of satisfaction expressed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives with the relevance of the programme planning and performance documents of UNEP to its mandates *Performance measures (percentage of members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives who express satisfaction)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 70 per cent Target 2012-2013: 80 per cent (ii) Level of satisfaction expressed by the Committee regarding the format, clarity and accuracy of UNEP programme documents *Performance measures (percentage of members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives who express satisfaction)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 70 per cent Target 2012-2013: 80 per cent
(h) Timely mobilization of funding required for the delivery of the programme of work	(h) Increased percentage of resources required for the year mobilized to implement the programme of work within the first half of the year *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 50 per cent Target 2012-2013: 50 per cent

External factors

14.47 Objectives and accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that Member States will continue to provide their contributions to UNEP on the basis of the approved programme of work and budget.

Outputs

14.48 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) United Nations Environment Programme — Governing Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: twelfth special session, twenty-seventh regular session and Bureau meetings of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (6);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum as required (20);

(ii) UNEP — Committee of Permanent Representatives:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: preparatory meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, including its subcommittees, related to the twelfth special session and the twenty-seventh regular session of the Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum (30); regular meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (8);

b. Parliamentary documentation: half-yearly reports and quarterly reports to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (6);

(b) Administrative support services (regular budget/extrabudgetary): human resources management: human resources strategy implemented, including: institutionalizing best practices on recruitment in UNEP recruitments; achieving a gender balance in the Professional and management categories; implementing United Nations Secretariat regulations and policies to ensure a favourable work environment for all staff; and conducting a training and learning programme to improve substantive, administrative and management skills for the implementation of the UNEP programme of work;

(c) Internal oversight services (regular budget/extrabudgetary): evaluations: biennial evaluation report (1), biennial evaluation on quality of project supervision (1), 4 subprogramme evaluations and evaluations conducted for completed projects used to implement the programme of work (4), and written management responses to evaluation findings.

Table 14.9 **Resource requirements: Office of the Executive Director**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	4 546.6	3 352.8	17	13
Non-post	117.0	57.3	—	—
Subtotal	**4 663.6**	**3 410.1**	**17**	**13**
Extrabudgetary	7 502.0	9 253.2	26	28
Environment Fund reserve	6 000.0	6 365.0	—	—
Subtotal	**13 502.0**	**15 618.2**	**26**	**28**
Total	**18 165.6**	**19 028.3**	**43**	**41**

14.49 The amount of $3,352,800 provides for 13 posts (9 Professional and higher and 4 Local level) as reflected in table 14.9, of which 9 (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2 and 3 Local level) are allocated to the Office of the Executive Director, 3 (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 Local level) are allocated to the secretariat for Governing Bodies and 1 (P-5) is allocated to the independent Evaluation Office. The decrease of $1,193,800 results from the redeployment of 2 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 Local level posts allocated to the Quality Assurance Section to the new component "programme support" upon the establishment of the UNEP Office of Operations. Non-post resources of $57,300 relate largely to contractual services and provisions for travel of staff and general operating requirements. The decrease of $59,700 in non-post resources is due largely to the redeployment to the Office of Operations, which now falls under the new component "programme support".

14.50 Extrabudgetary resources of $9,253,200 (excluding the Environment Fund reserve of $6,365,000) will be utilized in the biennium 2012-2013 to assist in the management of UNEP, including in particular the development, formulation, delivery and evaluation of its programme of work. The extrabudgetary resources projected for the biennium 2012-2013 reflect an increase of $1,751,200 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to executive direction and management in the biennium 2010-2011. The sources of funding for the extrabudgetary requirements under executive direction and management will be the Environment Fund ($9,041,000) and the technical cooperation trust fund ($212,200). An amount projected for post costs ($5,772,900) will provide for 28 posts, of which 15 (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3 and 10 Local level) are in the Office of the Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director, 6 (1 D-1 and 5 Local level) are in the secretariat for Governing Bodies, 4 (1 P-4 and 3 Local level) are in the independent Evaluation Office and 3 (1 D-1, 1 P-4 and 1 Local level or Other level) are in the Office for Policy and Inter-Agency Affairs. Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $3,480,300, projected for non-post requirements, will cover contractual services, travel of staff, hospitality and general operating expenses.

2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,580,900

14.51 The General Assembly, by its resolution 913 (X), established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to review exposure to ionizing radiation from all sources and its health and environmental effects. Annual resolutions of the Assembly (most recently, 65/96) have reaffirmed the desirability of continuing this work and the decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Scientific Committee, re-emphasized the need for the Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis, and endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for conducting its present programme of work of scientific review and assessment.

14.52 The secretariat of the Scientific Committee, provided under arrangements with UNEP and located in Vienna, organizes its annual sessions and, in accordance with the Committee's requests, coordinates the development of several lengthy, highly specialized scientific documents that are meticulously based on scientific and technical information obtained from Member States and found in the scientific literature. It also coordinates with relevant bodies to avoid duplication and inconsistencies, collects relevant information and disseminates the findings of the Committee, including on a public website and in relevant forums.

14.53 In the biennium 2012-2013, in order to respond better to the needs of Member States (in particular with respect to the medical exposure of patients, radiation levels and effects of energy production, exposure to natural sources of radiation and the effects of low-dose-rate radiation exposure) and to the rapid pace and increasing complexity of scientific developments and global communications, several strategic shifts initiated in 2008-2009 will continue, namely: (a) streamlining the Committee's scientific evaluation processes; (b) enhancing mechanisms for data collection,

analysis and dissemination; (c) improving results-based planning and coordination with other stakeholders; and (d) raising awareness of the Committee and its essential findings among decision makers and the public to help bridge the science-policy gap and identify any changes needed in the management of the impacts of radiation exposure on health and the environment.

14.54 Pursuant to a request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/100, the Secretary-General had submitted a report (A/63/478) on the financial and administrative implications of increased membership of the Committee, staffing of its professional secretariat and methods to ensure sufficient, assured and predictable funding. The Assembly, in its resolution 65/96, had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted at its sixty-sixth session on the objective criteria and indicators to be equitably applied, taking into account all previous resolutions of the Assembly on the Scientific Committee, to determine membership that would best support the essential work of the Committee, and also requested the Secretary-General to consider the financial implications of increased membership. The Secretary-General will inform the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session of the estimated resource requirements should the General Assembly decide to increase the membership of the Committee.

Table 14.10 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To increase awareness and deepen understanding among authorities, the scientific community and civil society with regard to levels of ionizing radiation and the related health and environmental effects as a sound basis for informed decision-making on radiation-related issues

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Expanded and updated scientific assessments of exposures regionally and globally to ionizing radiation and of radiation effects on human health and the environment	(a) Expansion of the principal information sources evaluated, as evidenced by the number of countries for which relevant data on radiation exposures were available and the number of relevant published scientific papers evaluated since April 2001 *Performance measures (number of countries providing relevant data on radiation exposures)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 90 Target 2012-2013: 100 *Performance measures (number of scientific papers evaluated since April 2001)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 7,264 Target 2012-2013: 8,000

(b) Increased awareness and use among decision makers, the scientific community and civil society of the Committee's scientific assessments as a sound basis for decision-making on radiation-related issues	(b) Increased reference to and use of the Committee's assessments, as evidenced by the level of procurement and reference to the Committee's assessment findings *Performance measures (number of products downloaded since 1 January 2005)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3,771,500 Target 2012-2013: 5,000,000 *Performance measures (number of web pages with links to the Committee's site)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 98 Target 2012-2013: 200

External factors

14.55 The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) relevant contributions in kind from national and international organizations participating in the work of the Committee will continue; and (b) Member States will respond to the Committee's questionnaires and surveys on time and in a sufficient level of detail.

Outputs

14.56 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings: substantive servicing of the annual sessions of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (2);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation: annual report to the General Assembly on the annual session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and on emerging issues related to the sources and effects of ionizing radiation (2); preparation of scientific documents requested by the Scientific Committee for review and discussion at its annual sessions (10);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: 2012 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation with three scientific annexes, on: (a) the attribution of prospective risks and retrospective health effects to radiation exposure (in response to General Assembly resolution 62/100); (b) uncertainties in estimates of risk for cancer due to exposure to ionizing radiation; and (c) an updated methodology for estimating exposures due to discharges from nuclear installations; 2013 report of the Scientific Committee with four scientific annexes, on: (a) the assessment of levels of radiation exposure from electrical energy production; (b) enhanced exposures to natural sources

of radiation due to human activities; (c) the biological effects of key internal emitters; and (d) medical radiation exposures (2);

(ii) Technical material: an upgraded website with up-to-date databases of targeted scientific and technical information; and a manual on data collection, analysis and dissemination (1);

(iii) Booklet on radiation doses, effects and risks (1);

(iv) Technical material for outside users: the dissemination of Scientific Committee assessments at key scientific and public forums, including the 13th congress of the International Radiation Protection Association, to be held in 2012 (1).

Table 14.11 **Resource requirements: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	1 011.3	1 157.1	4	4
Non-post	431.4	423.8	—	—
Subtotal	**1 442.7**	**1 580.9**	**4**	**4**
Extrabudgetary	124.5	114.5	—	—
Total	**1 567.2**	**1 695.4**	**4**	**4**

14.57 The amount of $1,157,100 provides for the continuation of four posts (1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 1 General Service (Other level)). The increase of $145,800 is due to the delayed impact of the one P-4 post of Scientific Officer, established in the biennium 2010-2011. Non-post requirements of $423,800 would cover, inter alia: consultants, travel of representatives, travel of staff and external printing for the publication of reports of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (including seven scientific annexes). The net decrease of $7,600 under various lines of expenditure reflects efforts to streamline external printing needs and the delays in the acquisition and replacement of office automatic equipment.

14.58 In May 2007, UNEP established a general trust fund for voluntary contributions in respect of the Scientific Committee (see A/63/478, paras. 31-33). The initial terms of reference for the general trust fund had three objectives: (a) to accelerate the finalization and publication of delayed scientific reviews; (b) to improve awareness of the Committee and its findings; and (c) to prepare for the future programme of work.

14.59 The contributions to the trust fund in the biennium 2010-2011 are intended to provide for the implementation of projects approved by the Committee that it may not otherwise be able to undertake. Estimated expenditures from the fund in the biennium 2010-2011 are intended to provide for overtime and the fees and travel of consultants and experts. For the biennium 2012-2013, the estimated requirements would provide for consultants' fees and travel and the external printing of Committee publications ($15,700). It is the intention of the Secretary of the Committee to invite Member States to consider contributing to the trust fund in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic plan and the programme of work.

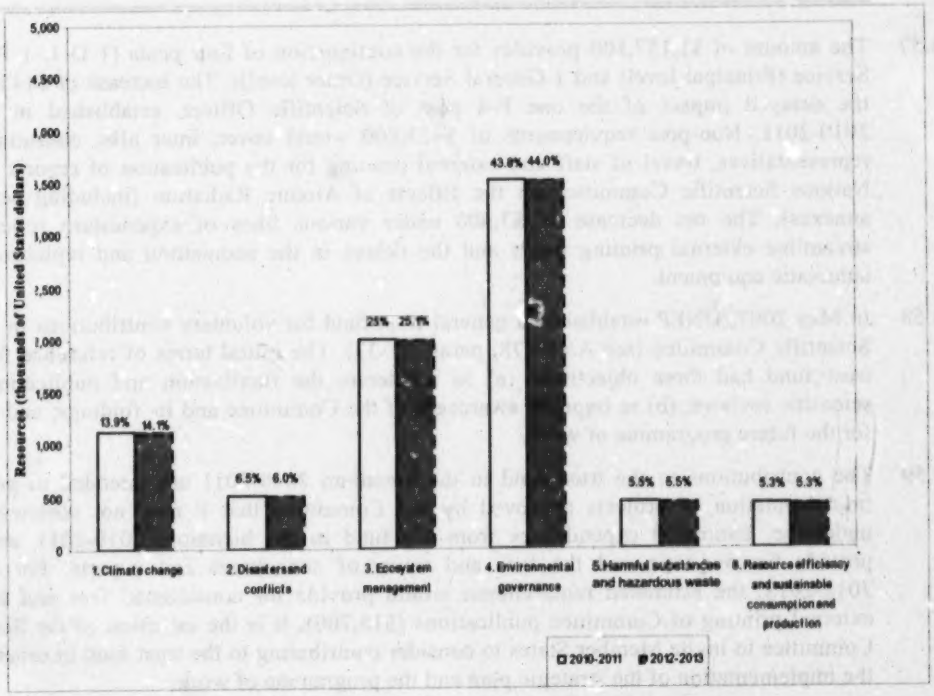
C. Programme of Work

Table 14.12 **Resource requirements by subprogramme**

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2010-2011	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2012-2013 (before recosting)	Posts 2010-2011	Posts 2012-2013
1. Climate change	1 117.9	1 104.3	3	3
2. Disasters and conflicts	516.1	470.3	2	2
3. Ecosystem management	2 003.5	1 967.3	7	7
4. Environmental governance	3 510.8	3 450.7	10	10
5. Harmful substances and hazardous waste	442.4	433.2	2	2
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	427.3	411.0	3	3
Subtotal	**8 018.0**	**7 836.8**	**27**	**27**
Extrabudgetary[a]	391 297.4	414 309.9	496	443
Total	**399 315.4**	**422 146.7**	**523**	**470**

[a] The extrabudgetary post requirements allocated to the programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 include funding for 69 posts dedicated to programme management.

Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme



14.60 In response to concerns raised by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, UNEP programme managers were asked to reduce the share of the Environment Fund estimated for posts for the biennium 2012-2013, while ensuring the delivery of the programme of work and the increased use of the available expertise of the partner organizations. Those efforts have yielded a reduction of 53 extrabudgetary posts under the programme of work. Measures introduced by UNEP to expand its global reach by using specialized regional expertise currently available in its partner organizations and to strengthen its ability to manage future income fluctuations by reducing the share of Environment Fund resources tied to staff contracts are not expected to have any adverse impact on its ability to implement the programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,104,300

14.61 Responsibility for the coordination of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 1 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.13 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of countries, in particular developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Adaptation, including an ecosystem-based approach, is incorporated into country development planning and policymaking based on scientific assessments, policy and legislative advice and lessons learned from pilot projects supported by UNEP and adaptation experiences, including an ecosystem-based approach, showcased at the global level	(a) Increased number of countries that integrate adaptation, including an ecosystem-based approach, into their national development plans with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of countries incorporating adaptation, including ecosystem-based approaches, into action and development strategies and plans that are adopted or submitted for adoption)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 7

(b) Low-carbon and clean energy sources and technologies are increasingly adopted, inefficient technologies are phased out and economic growth and pollution and greenhouse gas emissions are decoupled by countries based on technical and economic assessments, cooperation, policy advice, legislative support and catalytic financing mechanisms	(b) Increased number of countries implementing energy plans, including low-carbon alternatives, with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency policies with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of countries implementing energy policies and measures with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components resulting from UNEP projects)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 4 Target 2012-2013: 12
(c) Countries' access to climate change finance is facilitated at all levels and successful innovative financing mechanisms are assessed and promoted at the regional and global levels	(c) Increased level of national investment in clean technology projects and projects related to adaptation and mitigation supported by UNEP that are implemented with international climate change funding with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (total value of investments resulting from UNEP projects related to clean energy)* 2008-2009: $100 million Estimate 2010-2011: $150 million Target 2012-2013: $250 million
(d) Reduction in deforestation and land degradation with countries moving towards sustainable forest management, conservation and full terrestrial carbon accounting based on tackling all drivers of deforestation, and taking fully into account co-benefits and safeguards	(d) (i) Increased number of countries implementing sustainable forest management plans, including plans to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD plans), with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of countries with sustainable forest management plans that include REDD plans)* 2008-2009: 2 Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 10

	(ii) Increased percentage of land being managed to reduce emissions from deforestation as a result of the implementation of sustainable forest management plans, including REDD plans, with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of national REDD-based investment plans that are finalized by countries, or that have begun to be implemented, aimed at increasing the percentage of land being managed to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation)* 2008-2009: 1 Estimate 2010-2011: 2 Target 2012-2013: 7
(e) Increased access of target audiences to relevant climate change assessments and information for decision-making and long-term planning	(e) (i) Increased number of sector-specific local, national and regional development plans that incorporate climate-related assessment with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of sector-specific development plans integrating climate-related assessments)* 2008-2009: 5 Estimate 2010-2011: 14 Target 2012-2013: 16
	(ii) Increased number of findings or results from UNEP climate change work reported in press and media with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of quoted findings from UNEP climate change work in selected national and regional media)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 1,650 Target 2012-2013: 1,850

External factors

14.62 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) the subprogramme will not pre-empt the outcomes of the climate change

negotiations being conducted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (b) the expected accomplishments and outputs of the subprogramme will be in line with the current negotiation priority areas (if, however, priorities change or specific requests are made for UNEP support in the context of the negotiations, UNEP will revisit its proposed activities within the areas of its mandate and competence); and (c) UNEP will continue to hold periodic coordination meetings with the Convention secretariat.

Outputs

14.63 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Other substantive activities (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: science-based assessments (including sectors and scenarios) are undertaken and publicized and are used to support climate change policy planning and decision-making (3);

(ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts and information kits: UNEP climate change work to support countries with respect to issues related to adaptation, clean technology, forest management and other major climate change subjects is communicated to key target audiences, including major groups, leading to discourse and the uptake of policy and implementation in countries (3);

(b) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: climate negotiators, decision makers and other affected stakeholders are provided with relevant scientific information (3); countries are supported in building their capacities to leverage investments aimed at sustainable changes in forest use and to negotiate and reach investment agreements that draw on opportunities arising from REDD (forest carbon) and the broader use of forests and their benefits (2); countries are supported in efforts to develop their capacities to deliver on REDD and to transform the management of their forests and related sectors in order to achieve lower greenhouse gas emissions, conservation, more sustainable forest development and the enhancement of forest stocks through the assessment of drivers of deforestation, the analysis and application of guidelines relating to multiple benefits and the monitoring of their implementation, and trade-offs in terms of forest and land-use choices and promoting stakeholder participation (3); countries are supported in efforts to gain access to adaptation financing and to build their capacity to gain direct access to such financing (5); countries are supported in integrating adaptation, in particular ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, into national development and climate change policies and plans, and guidelines and materials developed to mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation into the work of United Nations partners (4); economic and technical (macroeconomic, technology and resource) assessments of climate change mitigation options that include macroeconomic and broad environmental considerations are undertaken and used by countries and major groups in developing broad-based national mitigation plans (8); ecosystem-focused adaptation and vulnerability assessments and associated capacity development actions are undertaken and best-practices approaches disseminated through relevant networks and partnerships (4); financing barriers are removed and access to financing is improved for renewable and energy-efficient technologies through public-private partnerships that identify costs, risks and opportunities in relation to clean energy and low-carbon technologies (8); institutional capacity to assess and allocate public funding and leverage private investment for clean energy is strengthened, and new climate finance instruments are developed and applied by financiers, lenders and investors (8); knowledge networks and United Nations

partnerships aimed at informing and supporting key stakeholders in the reform of policies, the provision of economic incentives and the implementation of programmes for renewable energy, energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse-gas emissions are established, supported and used to replicate successful approaches (8); research and assessment capacities in developing countries are strengthened in order to prioritize, accelerate, consolidate, harmonize and mobilize research on climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation to support decision-making by policymakers, planners and resource managers (1); technology-specific plans are developed through public-private collaboration and used to promote markets for and the transfer of cleaner energy technologies and to speed up the phase-out of obsolete technologies in a manner that can be monitored, reported and verified (8); tools to permit the full inclusion of terrestrial carbon mitigation (or accounting) are developed (agriculture, other land uses and coastal areas) and tested for broader uptake in the work of three international partner agencies (2); the understanding of the economics of climate change impacts and of the economic value of ecosystem services for adaptation is strengthened and shared with United Nations partners for inclusion in their programmes (4); the use of the clean development mechanism and other innovative approaches to mitigation financing is stimulated through analyses and the development and application of relevant tools and methodologies, including in the areas of environmental sustainability and measuring, reporting and verification compatibility (8);

(ii) Field projects: countries are supported in efforts to maintain and restore the functioning of targeted ecosystems and to provide adaptation services by undertaking ecosystem-based adaptation pilots and by scaling them up through United Nations and other partnerships and in efforts to strengthen in-country capacity to implement adaptation actions, including ecosystem-based adaptation approaches (4).

Table 14.14 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 1**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	1 074.2	1 074.2	3	3
Non-post	43.7	30.1	—	—
Subtotal	**1 117.9**	**1 104.3**	**3**	**3**
Extrabudgetary	78 602.5	83 091.6	86	73
Total	**79 720.4**	**84 195.9**	**89**	**76**

14.64 The amount of $1,074,200 provides for the continuation of three Professional posts (1 P-5 and 2 P-4). Non-post requirements of $30,100 would cover travel of staff, data processing and office automation costs, supplies, replacement of furniture and equipment and general operating requirements.

14.65 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $83,091,600 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be funded from the Environment Fund ($30,788,000), technical cooperation trust funds and earmarked contributions ($50,837,600) and estimated programme support to be obtained ($1,466,000). This amount represents an increase of $4,489,100 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements

($24,732,000) will provide for 73 posts (1 D-2, 5 D-1, 11 P-5, 19 P-4, 9 P-3, 4 P-2/P-1 and 24 Local level). The amount intended for non-post requirements ($58,359,600) will finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.63 above.

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

Resource requirements (before recosting): $470,300

14.66 Responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 2 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of Member States for environmental management in order to contribute to natural and man-made disaster risk reduction	(a) Increased investment in initiatives using national environmental management capacities for risk reduction with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (increase in funding for risk reduction capacity for assisted countries)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 11 per cent increase Target 2012-2013: 50 per cent increase
(b) Rapid and reliable environmental assessments following conflicts and disasters as requested	(b) Increased percentage of inter-agency post-crisis needs assessments and national recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental needs with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (ratio of UNEP assessments conducted to number of international needs assessments and recovery plans that include environmental priorities)* 2008-2009: 55 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 75 per cent Target 2012-2013: 90 per cent

(c) Improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources that have built upon the inter-agency post-crisis assessment and recovery process	(c) Increased percentage of total long-term relief and post-crisis recovery funding focused on environmental and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (increase in funding within relief and recovery budgets provided for environmental and livelihood projects)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 68 per cent increase Target 2012-2013: 100 per cent increase

External factors

14.67 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) Member States will demonstrate political will and commitment to address vulnerabilities to conflicts and disasters arising from environmental factors; (b) United Nations agencies and country teams will recognize the environmental dimensions of crises and support UNEP in working within inter-agency recovery and development processes; and (c) levels of funding allocated will be sufficient to fulfil identified environmental priorities and ensure a sustained UNEP presence in the field.

Outputs

14.68 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary): substantive servicing of meetings: environmental needs and priorities are integrated into national recovery plans and United Nations peacebuilding and recovery strategies in conflict- and disaster-affected countries (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (extrabudgetary):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: field-based scientific assessments are conducted to identify environmental risks to human health, livelihoods and security and to catalyse mitigation action by conflict- and disaster-affected countries and United Nations partners (4);

(ii) Fact-finding missions: environmental expertise is coordinated and mobilized to identify and mitigate acute environmental risks to human health stemming from emergencies and related secondary risks and to catalyse mitigation action by affected countries and United Nations partners (12);

(iii) Audio-visual resources: awareness of the environmental dimensions of disasters and conflicts is raised through multimedia communications initiatives targeting relevant stakeholders in countries receiving support, partner agencies, Governments and the general public at the international level (6);

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: environmental policy and institutional support are provided to post-crisis countries as part of United Nations peacebuilding and recovery activities (5);

national and local authorities and United Nations partners in post-crisis countries are supported in applying sustainable building and construction guidelines as a contribution to improvement (2); national preparedness to respond to and mitigate acute and secondary environmental risks caused by conflicts and disasters is improved through the provision of risk information and capacity development (6);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: environmental considerations are integrated into humanitarian relief policies, operations and appeals to ensure that humanitarian operations do no harm (8); national and local preparedness to respond to and mitigate environmental risks from industrial accidents is strengthened through capacity development and institutional and legal frameworks (4); policy support, including tools and training on best practices for reducing conflict and natural hazard risk through improved environmental management, is provided to relevant United Nations agencies, Member States and subregional institutions (12);

(iii) Field projects: ecosystem restoration and management projects for sites damaged by conflicts or disasters are catalysed with United Nations partners (2); environmental clean-up projects at sites contaminated by hazardous substances and wastes as a result of conflicts or disasters are catalysed with United Nations partners (2); risk assessments and pilot projects are delivered in countries (and regions) vulnerable to natural hazards and conflicts as a result of environmental factors, in order to catalyse practical risk reduction action by Member States and other United Nations entities (15).

Table 14.16 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 2**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	410.2	410.2	2	2
Non-post	105.9	60.1	—	—
Subtotal	**516.1**	**470.3**	**2**	**2**
Extrabudgetary	47 909.5	51 082.9	35	29
Total	**48 425.6**	**51 553.2**	**37**	**31**

14.69 The requirements of $410,200 would provide for the continuation of two posts (1 P-4 and 1 Local level). The amount of $60,100 in non-post requirements would cover consultants, travel of staff, contractual services for data processing and office automation, supplies and replacement of furniture and equipment. The decrease of $45,800 for non-post requirements is due mainly to the rationalization of the use of resources.

14.70 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $51,082,900 for the biennium 2012-2013 would be funded from the Environment Fund ($10,455,000), technical cooperation and general trust funds and earmarked funds ($39,233,500) and estimated programme support to be obtained ($1,394,400). This amount represents an increase of $3,172,400 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($9,684,200) would cover 29 posts (2 D-1, 6 P-5, 6 P-4, 4 P-3 and 11 Local level), which represent a reduction of 6 posts compared with the number allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount of non-post requirements ($41,398,700) would finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.68 above.

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,967,300

14.71 Responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions and external partners.

14.72 The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 3 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.17 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to integrate an ecosystem management approach into development planning processes	(a) Increased number of national and regional development planning processes that consider ecosystem services as a component for sustainable development with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of national and regional development planning documents that show a relationship between ecosystem health, ecosystem services and sustainable development)* 2008-2009: 3 Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target 2012-2013: 15
(b) Countries and regions have the capacity to utilize and apply ecosystem management tools	(b) (i) Increased number of countries addressing ecosystem degradation through the application of UNEP-supported ecosystem management tools *Performance measures (number of countries and regions using UNEP-supported ecosystem management tools to tackle ecosystem degradation)* 2008-2009: 4 Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target 2012-2013: 20

	(ii) Increased area of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems managed to maintain or restore ecosystem services with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of ecosystems where activities are completed or under way to maintain or restore ecosystem functioning with UNEP assistance)* 2008-2009: 3 Estimate 2010-2011: 8 Target 2012-2013: 18
(c) Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services	(c) Increased number of national and regional planning instruments that include commitments and targets to integrate ecosystem management at the national, regional and sectoral levels with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of planning instruments that commit to preserving biodiversity and selected ecosystem services with specific targets for the benefit of human well-being)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 6 Target 2012-2013: 16

External factors

14.73 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) tackling ecosystem degradation will remain a priority for Member States already engaged with the subprogramme; and (b) partnerships with United Nations agencies with a country presence will be developed further.

Outputs

14.74 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary): United Nations Environment Programme — Governing Council: substantive servicing of meetings; technical support is provided to Member States in their efforts to use science to inform policy in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (extrabudgetary): technical material: global, regional and national awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development are improved (2);

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: coherent application of tools and approaches for the assessment and conservation of biodiversity is promoted by countries and the uptake of such tools and approaches is catalysed through the United Nations system (5); regional cooperation mechanisms are promoted to strengthen or develop regional policies and laws for the management of transboundary ecosystems (3); technical support is provided to countries pilot testing approaches and, if possible, operationalizing the protocol for access and benefit-sharing (6); technical support is provided to countries pilot testing approaches to equity in ecosystem management, such as payments for ecosystem services (6); the impacts of land-based activities affecting river basins and coastal areas are reduced through provision of technical support to countries to improve ecosystem management at the regional and national levels (4);

(ii) Field projects: collaboration with the private sector, including the agribusiness sector, is enhanced through partnerships and pilot projects to integrate ecosystem management into sector strategies and operations (4); countries' capacity to generate and use scientific knowledge relating to biodiversity and ecosystem services is enhanced (4); ecosystem management tools to tackle ecosystem degradation are applied at the local, national or regional levels by countries and their uptake is catalysed through United Nations agencies (10); policy dialogue with all sectors of society using economic evidence of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is promoted and used for development planning (5).

Table 14.18 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 3**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	1 912.9	1 912.9	7	7
Non-post	90.6	54.4	—	—
Subtotal	**2 003.5**	**1 967.3**	**7**	**7**
Extrabudgetary	61 332.2	65 232.1	109	101
Total	**63 335.7**	**67 199.4**	**116**	**108**

14.75 The amount of $1,912,900 provides for the continuation of seven posts (1 D-2, 2 P-5, 1 P-3, 2 General Service (Other level) and 1 Local level). Non-post requirements of $54,400 will cover travel of staff, contractual services for data processing and office automation, supplies and materials, replacement of furniture and equipment and general operating requirements. The decrease of $36,200 for non-post requirements results from the rationalization of the use of resources.

14.76 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $65,232,100 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be funded from the Environment Fund ($36,226,000), technical cooperation and general trust funds and earmarked funds ($28,325,500) and estimated programme support to be obtained ($680,600). This amount represents an increase of $3,899,900 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($31,845,200) will cover 101 posts (1 D-2, 6 D-1, 14 P-5, 17 P-4, 17 P-3, 4 P-2/1 and 42 Local level), which represents a reduction of eight posts compared with the number allocated to the

subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for non-post requirements ($33,386,900) will finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.74 above.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Resource requirements: $3,450,700

14.77 Responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions.

14.78 This subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 4 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.19 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increased number of coordinated approaches to environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other United Nations entities and multilateral environmental agreements *Performance measures (number of environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are tackled in a complementary manner by other United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements)* 2008-2009: 6 Estimate 2010-2011: 8 Target 2012-2013: 11 (ii) Increased number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives between UNEP and other United Nations entities to tackle complementary environmental issues

Performance measures (number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives between UNEP and other United Nations entities working together on selected environmental issues)

2008-2009: 25

Estimate 2010-2011: 30

Target 2012-2013: 35

(iii) Increased number of coordination activities concerning environmental issues addressed under the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group that are being acted upon by partner United Nations entities

Performance measures (number of decisions taken by the Environment Management Group, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group to promote common actions proposed by UNEP and implementing measures initiated by United Nations agencies)

2008-2009: 6

Estimate 2010-2011: 8

Target 2012-2013: 11

(iv) Increased number of joint initiatives undertaken by multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and UNEP showing progress towards measurable environmental outcomes

Performance measures (number of joint activities or projects)

2008-2009: 20

Estimate 2010-2011: 25

Target 2012-2013: 27

(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws	(b) (i) Increased number of States implementing laws to improve compliance with environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of Governments implementing laws with the assistance of UNEP)* 2008-2009: 12 Estimate 2010-2011: 16 Target 2012-2013: 21 (ii) Increased number of international organizations that demonstrate progress towards measurable environmental outcomes after applying UNEP policy advice in the area of the environment *Performance measures (number of UNEP-targeted international (subregional, regional or global) organizations that have applied UNEP guidance)* 2008-2009: 10 Estimate 2010-2011: 15 Target 2012-2013: 16
(c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work	(c) (i) Increased number of United Nations country teams that successfully mainstream environmental sustainability into common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks *Performance measures (number of countries with United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks that integrate environmental sustainability)* 2008-2009: 36 Estimate 2010-2011: 52 Target 2012-2013: 62

	Performance measures (number of national and sectoral development policies and other national and sectoral policy instruments containing objectives, targets and actions to integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability)
	2008-2009: 18
	Estimate 2010-2011: 22
	Target 2012-2013: 25
	(ii) Increased percentage of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened that present a coherent environment and development package
	Performance measures
	2008-2009: not available
	Estimate 2010-2011: not available
	Target 2012-2013: 3 countries with United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks that show how development goals can be supported through environmental interventions
(d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making	**(d) (i) Increased number of UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments cited in academic writings, leading newspapers and other relevant media**
	Performance measures (number of scientific publications or leading newspapers citing UNEP-supported assessment findings)
	2008-2009: 59
	Estimate 2010-2011: 62
	Target 2012-2013: 65

	(ii) Increased participation of researchers and institutions from developing countries in UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments
	Performance measures (percentage of researchers participating in UNEP environmental assessments who come from developing countries and countries with economies in transition)
	2008-2009: not available
	Estimate 2010-2011: 55 per cent
	Target 2012-2013: 56 per cent

External factors

14.79 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) the outcomes of policy debates in the General Assembly and other relevant intergovernmental forums on international environmental governance and other policy matters arising from the outcomes of meetings of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum will clearly prioritize environmental protection, giving unambiguous political support to UNEP; (b) local, regional and national governments will prioritize and support environmental governance processes; and (c) Governments and partner institutions will be willing to commit themselves to providing access to environmental data and information and to taking part in environmental assessment and other relevant processes facilitated by UNEP.

Outputs

14.80 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings: effective policy exchange on environment and development issues is supported through regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums and consultations (6);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation: main intergovernmental bodies within the United Nations system, in adopting resolutions and decisions, take into account decisions and policy guidance of the Governing Council on key environmental issues, as well as the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference and the consultative processes on international environmental governance (including incremental changes agreed during the process), and support their implementation (2);

(iii) Ad hoc expert groups: multidisciplinary scientific networks are more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners in integrating environment into development processes and decision-making (5);

(b) Other substantive activities (extrabudgetary):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: emerging environmental problems are considered by the Governing Council for decision-making based upon environmental assessment and analytical inputs (2); global environmental assessment and outlook reports and alerts on environmental issues, such as the fifth Global Environment Outlook report, other

non-carbon-dioxide climate forcing assessments and the third African Environment Outlook report, are produced and disseminated and their use by decision makers and relevant stakeholders promoted (2);

(ii) Technical material: information and knowledge base to support more effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements by parties is enhanced and made accessible to parties (1);

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: coordination of strategies and actions in the United Nations system on selected environmental work areas identified by the issue management groups of the Environment Management Group is supported through UNEP engagement with the Group, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group (3); countries' judicial and enforcement capacity to implement environmental law is enhanced through training, awareness-raising, information exchange and legal advisory services to reinforce the integration of the environment into the rule of law with a view to achieving environmental justice (4); in response to national priorities and needs articulated in national development strategies, relevant UNEP subprogramme interventions, including those aimed at supporting the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, are integrated into the preparation or review of selected United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (10); institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning are strengthened to support national decision-making (5); legal instruments and tools are developed and applied to strengthen the legal basis of environmental components of the legal and institutional infrastructures of countries, including through model legislation and other legislative guidance documents (5); priority areas of multilateral environmental agreements are increasingly reflected in policies and actions of bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, including their strategies and activities in countries (1); regional and subregional institutional arrangements are further developed and strengthened to address transboundary environmental issues (6); support is provided to countries in their efforts to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes, in particular addressing the link between poverty and environment through the Poverty and Environment Initiative with a view to contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 7 (25); the capacity of United Nations country teams to integrate environmental sustainability into United Nations common country programming processes (United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and action plans) is enhanced (20); and the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the tasks of their secretariats are supported in such areas as lessons learned, information exchange, capacity-building, support for enhanced cooperation and coordination in order to assist the agreements, in specific areas, to address common issues, as appropriate, through advanced cooperative mechanisms in a manner that does not duplicate the services and functions of the agreements and their secretariats (3);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: capacity of Government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate effectively in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced through training, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities (3); countries' judicial and enforcement capacities to implement environmental law are enhanced through training, awareness-raising, information exchange and legal advisory services to reinforce the integration of the environment into the rule of law with a view to achieving environmental justice (3); initiatives for the further progressive development of

environmental law are supported in selected areas of the fourth programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law (Montevideo Programme IV), including those for promoting the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals (5).

Table 14.20 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 4**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	3 291.0	3 291.0	10	10
Non-post	219.8	159.7	—	—
Subtotal	**3 510.8**	**3 450.7**	**10**	**10**
Extrabudgetary	78 242.1	81 185.1	139	124
Total	**81 752.9**	**84 635.8**	**149**	**134**

14.81 The amount of $3,291,000 provides for the continuation of 10 posts (2 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 General Service (Other level) and 1 Local level). The amount of $159,700 for non-post requirements will provide for other staff costs, consultants, travel of staff, contractual services for data processing and office automation costs, supplies, furniture and equipment and general operating requirements. The decrease of $60,100 for non-post requirements results from streamlining in the use of resources.

14.82 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $81,185,100 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be funded from the Environment Fund ($41,622,000), technical cooperation and general trust funds and earmarked funds ($39,077,000) and from estimated programme support to be earned ($486,100). This amount represents an increase of $2,943,000 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($33,938,900) will cater for 124 posts (2 D-2, 6 D-1, 11 P-5, 20 P-4, 13 P-3, 11 P-2/1 and 61 Local level), which represents a reduction of 15 posts compared with the number of posts allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for non-post requirements ($47,246,200) will finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.80 above.

Subprogramme 5
Harmful substances and hazardous waste

Resource requirements (before recosting): $433,200

14.83 Responsibility for implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions.

14.84 This subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 5 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.21 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacities of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste	(a) (i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders implementing policies in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of countries and private companies that indicate strengthened policies, practices or infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the reporting processes established under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)* 2008-2009: 70 Estimate 2010-2011: 100 Target 2012-2013: 110 (ii) Increased number of countries that have introduced incentives, including market-based incentives, and business policies and practices, promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aiming at reduced releases of and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP

	Performance measures (number of Governments that have adopted incentives and policies)
	2008-2009: 33
	Estimate 2010-2011: 43
	Target 2012-2013: 50
	(iii) Increased support to developing countries to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP
	Performance measures (number of developing country Governments receiving UNEP assistance for assessing, managing or reducing harmful effects of chemicals on human health)
	2008-2009: not available
	Estimate 2010-2011: 65
	Target 2012-2013: 76
(b) Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices	**(b) (i) Increased number of Governments and other stakeholders showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of applying UNEP guidelines and tools on assessment, management and replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management with the assistance of UNEP**
	Performance measures (number of Governments/private companies from which data are obtained reflecting activities to reduce risk from selected harmful substances and hazardous wastes)
	2008-2009: not available
	Estimate 2010-2011: 40
	Target 2012-2013: 72

	(ii) Increased number of international, subregional and regional organizations applying UNEP guidance on harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: not available Target 2012-2013: 8 international, regional and subregional organizations using UNEP guidance on harmful substances and hazardous waste (iii) Increased number of intergovernmental, regional and national policymaking processes that consider, address and monitor the environmental, economic, social and human health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures (number of Governments using UNEP policy advice, guidelines and tools)* 2008-2009: 50 Estimate 2010-2011: 80 Target 2012-2013: 90
(c) Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and being implemented in line with international obligations of States and mandates of relevant entities	(c) (i) Agreement is reached at the international level on the means of addressing mercury with the assistance of UNEP *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: not available Target 2012-2013: 1 international agreement on mercury

	(ii) Increased number of countries with control systems and policies being implemented to meet their international obligations with regard to harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP
	Performance measures (number of multilateral environmental agreement reports submitted by Governments describing progress in the implementation of relevant international instruments with UNEP support)
	2008-2009: 428
	Estimate 2010-2011: 498
	Target 2012-2013: 560
	(iii) Increased number of countries showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of their control systems and policies with the assistance of UNEP
	Performance measures (number of countries with data showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste)
	2008-2009: not available
	Estimate 2010-2011: 20
	Target 2012-2013: 30

External factors

14.85 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) extrabudgetary funds from a relatively narrow donor base will continue to be available; and (b) there will be an expansion of the Global Environment Facility focal area related to chemicals to include support with regard not only to persistent organic pollutants and ozone-depleting substances, but also to mercury and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, which provides an opportunity to leverage a greater range of work complementary to the subprogramme.

Outputs

14.86 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary): substantive servicing of meetings: analytical and secretariat support are provided to the international negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury, and technical support is provided to countries to improve the management of the use

and anthropogenic release of mercury through Global Mercury Partnership activities (3); international governance of chemicals is facilitated through the provision of secretariat services to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its quick-start programme (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (extrabudgetary):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: global scientific assessment and monitoring of harmful substances and hazardous waste and emerging issues of potential concern and assessment of global progress to address related risks provide knowledge that informs policy and management decisions, including by catalysing actions on the part of United Nations agencies (1); knowledge of the environmental and health risks of harmful substances and hazardous waste is communicated to relevant groups in UNEP-supported countries (3);

(ii) Technical material: support is provided to countries to reduce risks from harmful substances and hazardous waste through improved risk assessment and management using scientific and technical guidance and methodologies and to catalyse the use of such guidance and methodologies by United Nations agencies (4); support is provided to countries to strengthen implementation and evolution of existing multilateral environmental agreements relating to chemicals and waste through capacity-building and technical cooperation in collaboration with the multilateral environmental agreement secretariats (2);

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: support is provided to Governments to integrate knowledge on harmful substances and hazardous waste into countries' development policies and programmes and to catalyse further use by donor agencies, developing countries and United Nations agencies (10); support is provided to national and regional enforcement agencies to reduce illegal trafficking in harmful substances and hazardous waste (5);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: sharing of and access to knowledge and information related to harmful substances and hazardous waste are improved through national and regional exchange networks (5); support is provided to countries in reducing risks in the production, handling, use and disposal of harmful substances through the use of technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks and their further use by the private sector, Government partners and United Nations agencies (6).

Table 14.22 Resource requirements: subprogramme 5

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	410.2	410.2	2	2
Non-post	32.2	23.0	—	—
Subtotal	**442.4**	**433.2**	**2**	**2**
Extrabudgetary	56 804.3	60 741.5	56	56
Total	**57 246.7**	**61 174.7**	**58**	**58**

14.87 The amount of $410,200 provides for the continuation of 2 posts (1 P-4 and 1 Local level). Non-post requirements of $23,000, which reflect a decrease of $9,200, will cover travel of staff, contractual services for data processing and office automation and replacement of furniture and equipment. The decrease of $9,200 for non-post requirements arises from the streamlined use of resources.

14.88 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $60,741,500 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be funded from the Environment Fund ($19,543,000), technical cooperation and general trust funds and earmarked funds ($39,959,700) and estimated programme support to be obtained ($1,238,800). This amount represents an increase of $3,937,200 over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($15,831,000) will cater for 56 posts (4 D-1, 4 P-5, 10 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2/P-1 and 31 Local level). The amount intended for non-post requirements ($44,910,500) will finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.86 above.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Resource requirements (before recosting): $411,000

14.89 The responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is carried out in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions.

14.90 This subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 6 of programme 11 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

Table 14.23 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way, in which environmental impact is decoupled from economic growth and social co-benefits are optimized

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding by Governments and other stakeholders of scientific assessment of resource flows and related environmental impacts along global value chains, as well as of potential for decoupling	(a) Increased number of UNEP-associated scientific assessments, analytical reports and scarcity alerts used and referenced by a specified number of target Governments and public and private sector organizations *Performance measures (number of downloads by Governments and references to UNEP assessments and reports in relevant Government policy documents and organizational reports)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 100,000 downloads Target 2012-2013: 200,000 downloads

(b) Improved capacity of Governments and public institutions to identify, regulate and manage key resource challenges, mainstream environmentally sustainable aspects in their development planning and implementation and adopt policies and tools for resource efficiency	(b) Increased number of Governments and other public institutions implementing policies, economic instruments and initiatives for resource-efficiency improvements and introducing environmentally sustainable aspects into their economies *Performance measures (number of Governments that have adopted or begun implementing new policies, regulations or economic instruments promoting resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production)* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target 2012-2013: 20
(c) Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through voluntary action by the private sector	(c) Increased number of businesses adopting and investing in resource-efficient management practices and technologies and cleaner and safer production methods *Performance measures (number of companies participating in UNEP initiatives and reporting improvements in environmental performance and investments that have demonstrated such improvements)* 2008-2009: 50 Estimate 2010-2011: 60 Target 2012-2013: 70
(d) Demand-side decisions and consumption choices favour more resource-efficient and environmentally friendly products, driven by standardized and internationally recognized tools and communications and by an enabling social infrastructure	(d) (i) Increase in the sales of targeted resource-efficient and environmentally friendly products, goods and services *Performance measures (sales of products, goods and services with recognized environmental standards and labels)* 2008-2009: $50 billion Estimate 2010-2011: $52 billion Target 2012-2013: $62 billion

	(ii) Increased number of Governments, companies and consumer groups with access to and making use of recognized tools and communications made available through UNEP-supported initiatives when making purchasing decisions with respect to resource-efficient and environmentally friendly goods and services
	Performance measures (numbers of Governments and business organizations using tools supported by UNEP initiatives when making purchasing decisions)
	2008-2009: 7
	Estimate 2010-2011: 20
	Target 2012-2013: 40

External factors

14.91 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that market conditions, consumer choice and technological innovation will strongly influence sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Outputs

14.92 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary): substantive servicing of meetings: activities based on the results of the Marrakech Process are scaled up in all regions, with Governments and other major groups involved in a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production to support Governments and business in the transition to such consumption and production and resource-efficient societies (5);

(b) Other substantive activities (extrabudgetary):

(i) Recurrent publications: innovative practices in sustainable agri-food production and food supply-chain management are promoted and supported through capacity-building in supplier countries and dialogue on actionable pathways to sustainability, including tools and labels, where appropriate, for articulating resource-use efficiency issues along the entire value chain and helping Governments and consumers to consider resource implications of agri-food (1);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: authoritative policy assessments, cost-benefit analyses and sectoral examples of the economic, environmental and social gains from applying policies and economic instruments for resource efficiency, including poverty reduction, are developed with a global perspective and used in governmental decision-making (2); authoritative scientific assessments on global resource use by industries and consumption clusters, social and economic drivers and decoupling of environmental degradation from economic growth, with policy-relevant conclusions, are introduced into governmental decision-making (3); national advisory services on the greening of

economies and the mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production into national development planning and programmes are combined with capacity-building on the introduction of economic and legal instruments and other appropriate delivery vehicles (5); resource scarcities and major environmental impacts resulting from the unsustainable use of resources are identified and publicized, with findings assessed and Government agencies supported in the use of findings in their policy decisions and programmes (2);

(iii) Special events: progress towards sustainable lifestyles is defined and advanced through support for countries and public and private institutions in their efforts to organize awareness-raising campaigns, media and advertising codes and education initiatives for young people (4);

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: good practices on the efficient use of natural resources — land, water, forests and their products — are applied in countries in support of rural development and sustainable supply, with further replication catalysed in relevant industries and United Nations agencies (4); investment opportunities in the development, transfer and implementation of resource-efficient technologies and business practices are advanced through finance-sector interventions targeting financial services and capital markets in the development of approaches incorporating new management principles and capacity-building with respect to their use (3); shared understanding of high-impact and policy-relevant areas in the metals and manufacturing value chain, with agreed methodologies and best practices in metals extraction, product design and use, is established to close the materials cycle, and methodologies are pilot tested in two countries (2); support is provided to United Nations and governmental institutions, including national and local governments, to develop and apply action plans and capacity-building for achieving climate neutrality and resource efficiency through changes in procurement policy and practices, buildings and facilities management and office culture (30); support is provided to countries in their efforts to adopt and implement national and local policies and standards in support of sustainable and energy efficient buildings based on internationally recognized references, policy advice and funding models (4); tools, best practices and action plans for sustainable urban development, including appropriate infrastructure and efficient water, sanitation and waste management, are identified and promoted through catalysing actions in collaboration with partner Government agencies (8);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: good practices in user- or consumer-oriented tools and methodologies, such as sustainability reporting, footprinting, eco-labelling, standards and certification, are developed and support for their implementation is provided in target countries and industries (5); technical guidance for resource-efficient management practices is developed and promoted through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist a network of national cleaner production and related expert centres in supporting small businesses and industries in developing countries in their investment decision-making and the introduction of environmentally sound technologies (6).

Table 14.24 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 6**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2010-2011	2012-2013 (before recosting)	Posts 2010-2011	2012-2013
Regular budget				
Post	365.1	365.1	3	3
Non-post	62.2	45.9	—	—
Subtotal	**427.3**	**411.0**	**3**	**3**
Extrabudgetary	68 406.8	72 976.7	71	60
Total	**68 834.1**	**73 387.7**	**74**	**63**

14.93 The amount of $365,100 provides for the continuation of 3 posts (1 P-2/1 and 2 Local level). Non-post requirements of $45,900 will cover provisions for travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials and furniture and equipment. The decrease of $16,300 results from rationalization in the use of resources.

14.94 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $72,967,700 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be funded from the Environment Fund ($26,867,000), technical cooperation and general trust funds and earmarked funds ($44,451,800) and estimated programme support to be obtained ($1,657,900). This amount represents an increase of $4,561,100, over the extrabudgetary resources allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($23,747,500) will cater for 60 posts (5 D-1, 7 P-5, 15 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 21 Local level), which represents a reduction of 11 posts compared with the number of posts allocated to this subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for non-post requirements ($49,220,200) will finance the outputs outlined in paragraph 14.92 above.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,225,200

14.95 Programme support covers the UNEP Office of Operations, as well as services provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi.

14.96 The Office of Operations was established in the biennium 2010-2011, headed at the D-2 level, funded through extrabudgetary resources, to manage, integrate and coordinate the work of the Quality Assurance Section, the Corporate Services Section and the Resource Mobilization Section. The Office of Operations is responsible for enhancing corporate accountability, including by issuing new delegations of authority and undertaking essential compliance, oversight and reporting activities. It defines and maintains the approval processes for all programme planning and execution documents, such as those relating to projects and legal instruments, and coordinates and supports UNEP work in relation to oversight bodies such as OIOS and the Board of Auditors. In 2012-2013, it will also support the development and management of new funding instruments and provide operational management support to UNEP-administered multilateral environmental agreements.

14.97 The Quality Assurance Section is directly responsible for driving and supporting UNEP results-based-management reforms and other corporate change-management processes. It oversees UNEP strategic planning, programme and project review and approval processes, programme analysis,

performance monitoring and reporting, and management policy development. The Quality Assurance Section has the authority and the means to ensure quality in programmes and projects, partnership agreements and programme performance. The following outputs are expected to be delivered during the biennium 2012-2013: (a) programme plan and budget for the biennium 2014-2015; (b) programme and budget performance reports for the biennium 2012-2013; (c) the monitoring of programme performance according to the monitoring plan to assess progress in implementation and accountability; (d) the use of the risk register to assess performance and correct problems in implementation; and (e) the preparation of a medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017, with a clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities and impact measures and a robust mechanism, for review by Governments and approval by the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session.

14.98 The Corporate Services Section is responsible for the strategic management of UNEP budgetary, financial, human, information technology and physical resources. The Section works in close cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Office at Nairobi, which provides distinct services to UNEP in the following areas of responsibility: accounting, payroll and payments, recruitment and staff services, staff development, network and other systems administration, procurement and inventory maintenance. The United Nations Office at Nairobi also provides services to UNEP in the areas of host-country relations, buildings management, conference management, medical services and security and safety. Details pertaining to the mandate, services, financing and budget of the United Nations Office at Nairobi are set out in section 29G of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

14.99 The Resource Mobilization Section is charged with facilitating, supporting and coordinating the resource mobilization efforts undertaken by UNEP programme managers with the aim of securing adequate and predictable funding for the six subprogrammes, in particular through the Environment Fund and trust and earmarked funds. This entails close communication with donors and programme managers, the development of strategic partnerships with Governments in support of UNEP priority programmes and projects, the diversification of funding sources through the development of support from non-State actors, including businesses, foundations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, and the development and provision of donor and programme information, resource mobilization tools and other relevant information. The resource mobilization strategy per subprogramme is expected to be delivered by the Section during the biennium 2012-2013.

Table 14.25 **Resource requirements: programme support**

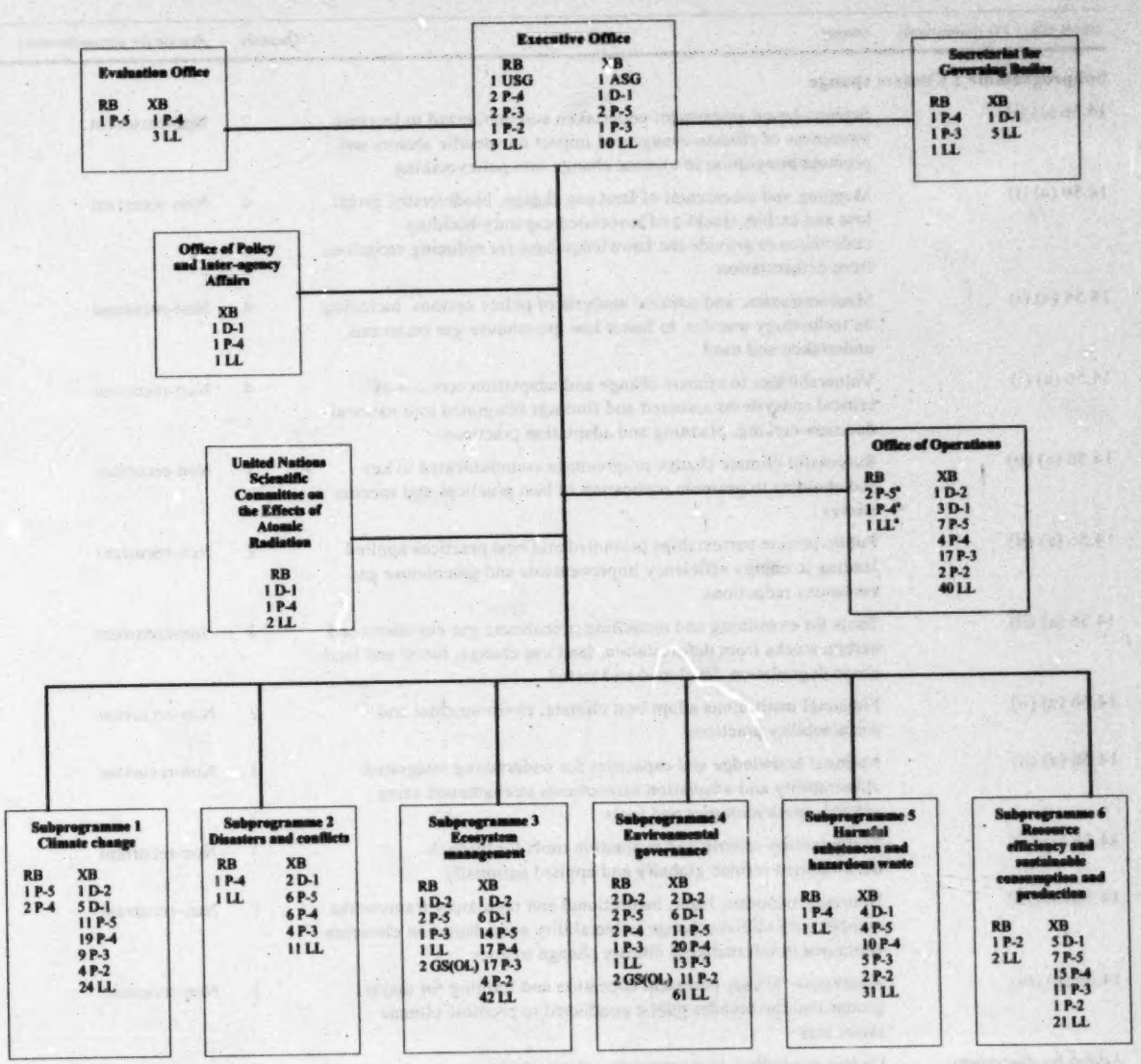
	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	—	1 193.8	—	4
Non-post	—	31.4	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**1 225.2**	**—**	**4**
Extrabudgetary	28 925.8	31 314.4	80	74
Total	**28 925.8**	**32 539.6**	**80**	**78**

14.100 The requirements of $1,193,800 provide for four posts (2 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 Local level), reflecting the fact that the Quality Assurance Section, which was previously included under executive direction and management, is now included under programme support. The UNEP Office of Operations, heretofore under executive direction and management, is now reflected under this component. The associated non-post requirements of $31,400 have also been redeployed from executive direction and management to provide for travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials and replacement of office furniture and equipment.

14.101 The extrabudgetary resource requirements of $31,314,400 for the biennium 2012-2013 will be provided from the Environment Fund ($10,055,000) and estimated programme support to be obtained, and will provide for reimbursement of services rendered to UNEP by the United Nations Office at Nairobi ($21,259,400). This amount represents an increase of $2,388,600 compared with the level of extrabudgetary resources allocated to UNEP programme support in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for post requirements ($15,504,200) will provide for 74 posts (1 D-2, 3 D-1, 7 P-5, 4 P-4, 17 P-3, 2 P-2/1 and 40 Local level), which represents a reduction of six posts compared with the total number of posts allocated to programme support in the biennium 2010-2011. The amount intended for non-post requirements ($15,810,200) will provide for operating expenses associated with the delivery of the programme of work of the section.

Annex I

United Nations Environment Programme: organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2012-2013


Executive Office
RB: 1 USG, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 LL
XB: 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3, 10 LL
Evaluation Office
RB: 1 P-5
XB: 1 P-4, 3 LL
Secretariat for Governing Bodies
RB: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 LL
XB: 1 D-1, 5 LL
Office of Policy and Inter-agency Affairs
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 LL
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
RB: 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 2 LL
Office of Operations
RB: 2 P-5[a], 1 P-4[a], 1 LL[a]
XB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 7 P-5, 4 P-4, 17 P-3, 2 P-2, 40 LL
Subprogramme 1 Climate change
RB: 1 P-5, 2 P-4
XB: 1 D-2, 5 D-1, 11 P-5, 19 P-4, 9 P-3, 4 P-2, 24 LL
Subprogramme 2 Disasters and conflicts
RB: 1 P-4, 1 LL
XB: 2 D-1, 6 P-5, 6 P-4, 4 P-3, 11 LL
Subprogramme 3 Ecosystem management
RB: 1 D-2, 2 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 LL, 2 GS(OL)
XB: 1 D-2, 6 D-1, 14 P-5, 17 P-4, 17 P-3, 4 P-2, 42 LL
Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance
RB: 2 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 LL, 2 GS(OL)
XB: 2 D-2, 6 D-1, 11 P-5, 20 P-4, 13 P-3, 11 P-2, 61 LL
Subprogramme 5 Harmful substances and hazardous waste
RB: 1 P-4, 1 LL
XB: 4 D-1, 4 P-5, 10 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 31 LL
Subprogramme 6 Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production
RB: 1 P-2, 2 LL
XB: 5 D-1, 7 P-5, 15 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-2, 21 LL

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

[a] Redeployment.

Annex II

Outputs produced in 2010-2011 not to be carried out in the biennium 2012-2013

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
Subprogramme 1 Climate change			
14.56 (a) (i)	Science-based assessment undertaken and publicized to increase awareness of climate change and impact on specific sectors and promote integration of climate change into policymaking	2	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (i)	Mapping and assessment of land use change, biodiversity, forest loss and carbon stocks and associated capacity-building undertaken to provide the knowledge base for reducing emissions from deforestation	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (i)	Macroeconomic and sectoral analysis of policy options, including on technology transfer, to foster low greenhouse gas emissions undertaken and used	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (i)	Vulnerabilities to climate change and adaptation services of critical ecosystems assessed and findings integrated into national decision-making, planning and adaptation practices	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	Successful climate change programmes communicated to key stakeholders to promote replication of best practices and success stories	1	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	Public/private partnerships promoted and best practices applied leading to energy efficiency improvements and greenhouse gas emissions reductions	2	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	Tools for examining and modelling greenhouse gas emissions and carbon stocks from deforestation, land use change, forest and land cover degradation developed and tested	1	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	Financial institutions adopt best climate, environmental and sustainability practices	2	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	National knowledge and capacities for undertaking integrated vulnerability and adaptation assessments strengthened using scalable methodologies and tools	1	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (ii)	Sustainability criteria and evaluation tools for biofuels development refined globally and applied nationally	1	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (iii)	National economic, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks comply with climate change vulnerability and adaptation elements contained in international climate change treaties	1	Non-recurrent
14.56 (a) (iv)	Awareness-raising, outreach, education and training for major groups and the broader public conducted to promote climate awareness	3	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Carbon modelling, measurement and monitoring protocols and tools	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	United Nations Development Group guidance note for United Nations country teams on integrating climate change in the United Nations country analysis and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework	1	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.56 (b) (i)	Advisory and support services provided to major groups to demonstrate how climate change can be integrated into their operations	3	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	National climate technology plans developed and used to promote markets for cleaner energy technologies and hasten the phase-out of obsolete technologies	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Technical, analytical and policy support provided to major climate change financing mechanisms to support the coherence of their operations and ensure transformational investments in climate change	3	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Climate change adaptation integrated into national development planning processes	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Resilience of key ecosystems — vulnerable to climate change — increased through effective adaptation measures in selected drylands, low-lying areas and mountains	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	National policies and institutional capacities for adaptation planning strengthened using knowledge, technology and policy support from global and regional networks	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Technical and economic assessments of renewable energy potentials undertaken and used by countries in making energy policy and investment decisions favouring renewable energy sources	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks governing land use and forestry strengthened to promote greenhouse gas emission reduction from deforestation and land use change	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (i)	Lessons from the development of monitoring and evaluation systems, payments for ecosystem services and carbon markets used to support the development of readiness in a number of relevant developing countries and to provide support to global processes	3	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (ii)	Climate change negotiators and stakeholders charged with implementing climate-related multilateral environmental agreements are equipped with relevant scientific information for negotiations	3	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (ii)	National institutional capacity for assessing and allocating public funding and leveraging private investment for clean energy strengthened	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (ii)	Capacity-building to customize climate change data, information and scenarios provided at the national and subregional levels to strengthen climate change policy planning	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (ii)	Knowledge networks to inform and support key stakeholders in the reform of policies and the implementation of programmes for renewable energy, energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions	2	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (iii)	New climate finance instruments launched and investments in clean energy made by first-mover financiers and lenders/investors	4	Non-recurrent
14.56 (b) (iii)	Barriers removed and access improved to financing renewable and energy efficient technologies at the national level through targeted analysis of costs, risks and opportunities of clean energy and low carbon technologies in partnership with the finance sector	4	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.56 (b) (iii)	Clean development mechanism projects stimulated through market facilitation and applications of relevant tools, methodologies and global analysis, including on environmental sustainability	10	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**92**	
Subprogramme 2 Disasters and conflicts			
14.63 (a) (i)	Early warning and risk assessments delivered, and communicated widely, at global, regional and national levels to determine where environmental factors are contributing to risk from natural hazards and human-made disasters	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (a) (ii)	Policy toolkits and education modules demonstrating best practices in reducing risks from natural hazards and human-made disasters through improved environmental management developed, communicated and taken up by United Nations agencies and Member States	1	Non-recurrent
14.63 (a) (iii)	Environmental considerations integrated within relief and recovery policies, practices and appeals	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (a) (iii)	Environmental considerations integrated into United Nations peacebuilding and recovery activities in post-crisis countries and regions	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (a) (iv)	Environmental expertise for emergency response coordinated and mobilized to identify and mitigate acute environmental risks to human health stemming from specific emergencies and related secondary risks	12	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Environmental policy and institutional support provided to post-crisis countries	3	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (i)	Risk reduction for industrial accidents enhanced by strengthening capacity on preparedness at national and local levels, including through legal frameworks	6	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (i)	Environmental policy and institutional support provided to post-crisis countries	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (i)	National preparedness to respond to and mitigate acute environmental risks caused by emergencies improved through capacity-building measures and risk information	6	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (ii)	Network of UNEP experts and associated institutions established and trained to contribute to emergency response missions, environmental assessments, and real-time technical assistance to crisis-affected countries	1	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (iii)	Sustainable building and construction guidelines implemented on a pilot basis as a contribution to the efficient use of resources in crisis-affected countries	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (iii)	Field-based environmental assessments conducted to identify environmental risks to human health, livelihoods and security, and environmental needs integrated within national recovery plans and appeals, and United Nations recovery activities in post-crisis countries	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (iii)	Policy support and pilot projects in vulnerable countries to catalyse practical action towards reducing risk from natural hazards and human-made disasters	5	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.63 (b) (iii)	Environmental clean-up projects catalysed at sites contaminated by hazardous substances and wastes as a result of conflicts or disasters	4	Non-recurrent
14.63 (b) (iii)	Ecosystem restoration and management projects catalysed for sites damaged by conflicts or disasters	4	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**66**	
Subprogramme 3 Ecosystem management			
14.70 (a)	Dialogue on sustainable management of national and transboundary natural resources facilitated	6	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (i)	Pilot projects in highly agrarian economies to evaluate the benefits and trade-offs for sustainable food production implemented to enhance ecosystem resilience and food production	3	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (i)	Global outreach strategy promoting the sustainable use of ecosystem services for the achievement of development objectives implemented	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	UNEP Global Environment Monitoring System global water quality programme	1	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (ii)	Methodologies for determining social and economic costs and benefits of ecosystem services accruing from land use change in national and transboundary contexts developed and tested	1	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (ii)	Tools and methodologies for valuing ecosystem services developed, pilot tested and incorporated into national systems for accounting, planning and management	4	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (ii)	Tools for ecosystem assessment and management for sustainability of water regulation and purification services developed and demonstrated in water-stressed countries	1	Non-recurrent
14.70 (b) (iii)	Regional policies and laws supporting ecosystem management initiated and/or reviewed	3	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Enhancing the Use of Science in International Waters Projects to Improve Project Results	1	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Intraregional and cross-sectoral cooperation mechanisms enhanced towards joint programming for ecosystem management in transboundary mountain and forested ecosystems	3	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Collaboration with international financial institutions to integrate ecosystem services into their global and country strategies enhanced	6	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Integrated marine management mechanisms developed and networks of Marine Protected Areas promoted to increase sustainability of fishing and stability of coastal and marine habitats	4	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Impact analysis of major infrastructure and agriculture projects on biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems incorporated into project design and delivery	3	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Mechanisms to enhance intersectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder participation in integrating ecosystem considerations into national development processes institutionalized	6	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (i)	Pilot approaches for equitable access to, and sharing of benefits from, ecosystem services mainstreamed into national processes	3	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.70 (c) (i)	Technical support to member States on strengthening the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services	3	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (ii)	National-level capacity for assessing biodiversity critical to ecosystem functioning and resilience developed	6	Non-recurrent
14.70 (c) (iii)	Pilot projects implemented for restoration of terrestrial ecosystems to balance food provisioning, carbon sequestration and timber/fuelwood services in severely degraded ecosystems	2	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**57**	
Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance			
14.77 (a) (i)	Intersectoral and intergovernmental forums for policy dialogue between major groups and multiple sectors of government facilitated to address emerging environmental issues	4	Non-recurrent
14.77 (a) (i)	Effective policy exchange and development and priority setting by countries supported through regional environmental ministerial and other environmental forums	4	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation	Messages/statements to the UNEP Governing Council by major groups and stakeholders	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Parliamentary documentation for the seventeenth meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	1	Non-recurrent
14.77 (a) (ii)	Environmental priorities of multilateral environmental agreements identified and their mainstreaming to ensure coherence across the United Nations system supported	6	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation (Governing Council decision 25/2.III)	Statement of the fifth Global Environment Outlook	1	Non-recurrent
14.77 (a) (ii)	United Nations entities and United Nations inter-agency bodies consider general policy guidance of the UNEP Governing Council and findings of major international environmental assessments in the design and delivery of their interventions through the Environmental Management Group, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group	3	Non-recurrent
14.77 (a) (ii)	Policy guidance to set the direction and improve coordination of actions on issues identified by the Governing Council considered in other intergovernmental deliberations	4	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation (Governing Council decision 25/2.III)	Expert meetings on the fifth Global Environment Outlook report	1	Non-recurrent
14.77 (a) (iii)	Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes	5	Non-recurrent
14.77 (b)	Global, regional, subregional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes	15	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.77 (b)	Emerging environmental problems of wide international significance and existing gaps in environmental regimes identified by the Governing Council based upon environmental assessment and analytical inputs	4	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits: UNEP booklets, publications, magazines and targeted information materials for raising awareness and enhancing the impact of UNEP work	1	
Added by discretion	Celebrations, campaigns, public events, conferences, lectures, award schemes/ceremonies and competitions, engaging stakeholders from civil society, children and youth groups, in environmental protection and sustainability	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Press releases and press conferences in the context of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Guide on how to participate in Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Press releases, press conferences, briefings, interviews, launches, audio-visual products and Internet for effective dissemination of UNEP environmental message and to raise awareness of environmental issues and enhance the impact of UNEP work	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Manage and carry out environmental audits of sports events and work with specialized sports organizations on sports and environment	2	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Provide interim secretariat services to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians and assist parties with negotiating and developing related protocols, as well as with implementing relevant projects	15	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Provide interim secretariat services to the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea and assist parties to the Convention with negotiating and developing related protocols	10	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Dialogue on mechanisms for early warning and monitoring of transboundary dust storms in West Asia	1	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (i)	Environmental sustainability integrated into national and sectoral development planning processes	8	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (i)	Legal and policy instruments developed and applied to achieve synergy between national and international environment and development goals	6	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (i)	Countries' legislative and judicial capacity to implement their international environmental obligations enhanced through implementation of policy tools	3	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (i)	Capacity of the United Nations country teams to integrate environmental sustainability in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other national planning processes strengthened through provision of environmental information and data	20	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (i)	Environmental sustainability fully integrated into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks	5	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
14.77 (c) (i)	Regional and subregional institutional arrangements facilitated to address common interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in accordance with priorities and strategies identified by the relevant regional or subregional intergovernmental bodies and forums, or by the countries concerned	2	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Training courses, seminars and workshops: training courses, materials and networking support to environmental journalists and audiences from developing countries in order to enhance quality of environmental information and reporting	1	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (ii)	National and international environmental law and institutions strengthened through the implementation of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law	2	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (ii)	Capacity of Government officials and other stakeholders enhanced for effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations	3	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Workshops on environmental governance, green economy and water	3	Non-recurrent
14.77 (c) (ii)	Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision-making	10	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Strengthening trade union participation in international environmental processes	3	Non-recurrent
14.77 (d)	Needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements and their secretariats supported through advanced cooperative mechanisms	1	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**148**	
Subprogramme 5 Harmful substances and hazardous waste			
14.84 (a)	International framework for action to minimize the availability, accessibility and use of mercury developed	3	Non-recurrent
14.84 (a)	The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process receives adequate secretariat support, administration of the quick-start programme and support to regional networks	6	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/SC-4/7)	Intersessional meeting of the task teams on toolkit revision and brick kilns under the Expert Meeting to Further Develop the Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Expert group meeting on the development of legal and institutional infrastructures and cost recovery measures for the sound management of chemicals	1	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation	Sound management of pesticides and diagnosis and treatment of pesticide poisoning	3	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation	Update of the 2002 International Programme on Chemical Safety Global Assessment of the State-of-the-Science on Endocrine Disruptors	1	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.84 (b) (i)	Global assessments of policies and trends of harmful substances and hazardous waste to inform policymakers of potential health and environmental risks and benefits linked to use of chemicals and generation of waste products	1	Non-recurrent
14.84 (b) (i)	Options identified for addressing and managing chemicals, waste and related issues of multi-country, regional and global concern	2	Non-recurrent
14.84 (b) (ii)	Tools and methods for monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress in sound life cycle management of harmful substances and hazardous waste developed and tested	1	Non-recurrent
14.84 (b) (iii)	Combined technology and early warning information network on specific and emerging issues developed and applied by countries in controlling chemicals and waste of global concern	4	Non-recurrent
14.84 (b) (iii)	Methodologies in chemical risk assessment adapted to specific national environmental and socio-economic circumstances	2	Non-recurrent
Added by legislation (Governing Council decision SS.IX/1)	Activities to implement resolution I/1 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and Governing Council decision SS.IX/1	3	Non-recurrent
14.84 (b) (iii)	Communication and information materials developed and disseminated to raise awareness and mobilize action on the environment and health risks of harmful substances and hazardous substances	5	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Release of harmful substances of international concern with regard to transboundary rivers, marine environment and ozone layer under tighter control	2	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Tools and methodologies for monitoring and controlling chemicals and waste covered by multilateral environmental agreements tested and transferred	2	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Coherent scientific and technical guidelines developed with other intergovernmental organizations on management of harmful substances throughout their life cycle and tested	2	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Integrated guidance and financial instruments for mainstreaming management of harmful substances and hazardous waste in development policies tested in pilot projects	10	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	National programmes and inventories to assess and manage harmful substances and hazardous waste implemented	7	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks for environmentally sound production and use of pesticides and industrial chemicals tested	3	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (i)	Small and medium-sized enterprises reached through partnerships with business and industry associations to improve sound management of harmful substances, chemicals in products and hazardous waste	3	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (ii)	Partnerships of regional and international enforcement bodies/organizations developed and demonstrated to combat environmental crime regarding substances of concern at the national level	4	Non-recurrent
14.84 (c) (ii)	National and regional information networks established and demonstrated to support action at the regional level on chemical-related priority issues	3	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
Added by discretion	Project to determine emission factors for unintentional persistent organic pollutants from open burning of waste	4	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation for reporting progress in the sound management of harmful substances and hazardous wastes	4	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**77**	
Subprogramme 6 Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production			
14.92 (a)	Marrakech Process pilot implementation of resource-efficient public policies and private-sector management practices in key sectors at the regional and national levels strengthened and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production elaborated	7	Non-recurrent
14.92 (b) (i)	Integrated policy assessment, cost-benefit analyses and case studies on the economic, environmental and social gains from applying policies for resource efficiency, and sustainable consumption and production developed and disseminated to global and regional economic and trade forums and national policymakers in rapidly industrializing, emerging economies and natural-resource-dependent countries	5	Non-recurrent
14.92 (b) (i)	Authoritative scientific assessments on resource use over product life cycles developed and used to support decoupling of environmental degradation from production and consumption of goods and services	3	Non-recurrent
14.92 (b) (ii)	Global multi-stakeholder partnerships on buildings, transport, mining, food production, water management or tourism strengthened or established to demonstrate resource-efficient investments and management practices	8	Non-recurrent
14.92 (b) (iii)	Behavioural change regarding purchase of more resource-efficient and durable products encouraged through awareness-raising campaigns, partnerships and international awards	2	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	United Nations Music and Environment Initiative — industry study	1	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	"Resource efficiency: economics and outlook" reports	1	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Action plans for achieving climate neutrality through changes in procurement practices, buildings and facilities management and office culture developed and applied in the United Nations system and other public institutions	8	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Regulations, public procurement and/or economic instruments reflecting resource and environmental costs in the consumer price of goods and services drafted and demonstrated by public authorities	5	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Investment opportunities in the introduction, development, transfer and application of resource-efficient, environmentally sound technologies identified and realized	4	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Regulations, economic incentives and voluntary measures promoting environmentally sound technologies and resource efficiency in production of food and manufactured goods designed and implemented	8	Non-recurrent

A/64/6 (Sect. 14) (paragraph)	Output	Quantity	Reason for discontinuation
14.92 (c) (i)	Resource efficiency and cleaner and safer production mainstreamed into national economic and development planning through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and national sustainable consumption and production action plans	5	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Scarcities and major environmental impacts caused by unsustainable resource flows assessed and findings applied in the design of policy and management practices	4	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (i)	Tools developed and best practices, including on water and waste management for sustainable urban development, identified and applied	8	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (ii)	Policy and life cycle analysis, dialogue and capacity-building activities promoting standards and voluntary measures such as sustainability reporting, eco-labelling and certification of resource-efficient goods and services undertaken	5	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (ii)	Capacity of cleaner production centres and development institutions built to support setting of environmental targets and catalyse resource-efficient investment decisions by Governments and business	6	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (ii)	Business case for resource efficiency based on cost savings, competitiveness gains and new market opportunities developed and demonstrated in the building and construction, energy and water and waste management sectors, for public- and private-sector decision makers	8	Non-recurrent
Added by discretion	Management tools at the enterprise level — promoting sustainable industrial production through increased resource efficiency and pollution reduction	6	Non-recurrent
14.92 (c) (iii)	Best practices on resource efficiency and pollution reduction over product life cycles, focusing on water, waste and energy in food and manufactured goods identified and piloted	4	Non-recurrent
	Subtotal	**98**	
	Total	**538**	